INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 124- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 23 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
May	Naldera x ..		16,088
June	Macedonia ..		11,120
„	Malwa* ..		10,986
„	Mantua ..		10,946
„	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
„	Delta ..		8,000
July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
„	Morea ..		10,953
„	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
„	Macedonia ..		11,120
„	Maloja x ..		20,837
„	Malwa ..		10,986
Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
„	Mantua ..		10,916
„	Naldera* ..		16,088
„	Ranpura ..		16,601
„	Razmak@ ..		10,602
Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
„	Narkunda x ...		16,502
„	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
„	Razmak@ ..		10,602
Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Mooltan x ..		10,847
„	Ranchi ..		20,650
„	Macedonia* ..		11,120
Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
„	Maloja x ..		20,837
„	Razmak ..		10,602
„	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
„	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia e limited accommodation for passengers m India.

Through steamers from China have ited accommodation for passengers m India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special ged Rates will be issued for any Mail mer during the period commencing n Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. ACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 terminating with the "KAISAR-I-ND" due in Bombay on the 21st Sep ber. The fares will be as follows:—

London and back by Sea £10

London and back via Marseilles ncluding P. & O. Special Train ross France in both directions .. £120

Marseilles and Back £100

& O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

uring the months of June, July and gust the fare by this train will be re ed to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

here will be no extra charge for Single-th Cabins between 1st June and 1st uary.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

ate about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
h June ..	Manora ..	7,888
h July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
5th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
8th May†	Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
5th Ju e	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928.		
3rd May	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
3rd „	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	19th May	30th May
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	21ts „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly

(For EUROPE.)

Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June
Kitano Maru	28th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Katori Maru	30th May
Atsuta Maru	13th June.

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Tenyo Maru	13th June
Korea Maru	26th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,13,362
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Seth Balkrishen Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL. LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar.
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	”	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„	99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 600 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt, C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Magandal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
B. P. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED ?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.

Jhangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

House for Sale?

Signs don't sell houses. Many buyers have been directed to property For Sale by the Property For Sale Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle." Find the buyer you want by the use of an advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR as Assistant Medical Officer for the Female Hospital. Experience of midwifery and anaesthesia necessary. Salary Rs. 100—10—200. Apply immediately with testimonials stating age. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Porbander State.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poona.—WANTED (1) JUNIOR ASSISTANT MASTER, Resident) (11) ASSISTANT MISTRESS, non-resident, to begin June 7th. Apply giving experience, qualifications, etc., to the HEAD MASTER.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OVERSEER (temporary) to supervise under the Engineer in charge—the work of construction of the New Muslim Hall, Dacca University. None need apply who are not at least passed Overseers and have not at least 4 years' experience on construction of buildings. Applications accompanied by copies of certificates, testimonials and stating clearly the previous works on which employed will be received by the undersigned up to May 24 1928. D. J. BLOMFIELD, I.S., Engineer in Charge for University of Dacca, Ramna, Dacca.

WANTED—For the office of the Secretaries to the Government of Burma, Finance and Revenue Department, Rangoon, two Branch Superintendents on Rs. 400—25—525 per mensem. The appointments are permanent. Only those with not less than 15 years' Government Service and with a thorough knowledge of the Fundamental and other service rules and also with Accounts Rules need apply. Applications in applicants' own handwriting with service books and copies of recent testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 19th May, 1928. The selected candidates will be required to join the appointments at once and will be on probation for six months. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government Officials or from other persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. A. E. GILLIAT, Secretary to the Government of Burma, Finance Department, Rangoon, the 12th April, 1928.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWN on Ground Floor and Rooms on 1st and 2nd floor, fully ventilated at "Cama House," Mint Road. Apply to Mr. D. F. CAMA, Ismail Building, 381 Hornby Road.
C R913

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS in China Baug, Rent Rs. 35/- and Rs. 38/- Apply personally to Mr. PARMANAND GOPALDAS, China Baug Girgaum Back Road, between 9 and 10 a.m.
C R912

WANTED

WANTED—COMPLETE ADDRESS of Mr. J. COTTERAL, formally employee of the King Carnival, Grant Road, Bombay, by the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Limited, Lahore.
P 30443

EDUCATIONAL.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH,—New Session of the College begins on the 1st of June 1928, but boys from distant places may join on the 17th of September, when the College re-opens after the long vacations. No admission will be made without proper Transfer Certificates Application forms for admission and prospectus may be had from the Principal's office. One anna postage stamp must be sent for this purpose. All application forms for admission must reach the Principal before the 10th of September. The College closes for the long vacations and Moharrums from the 20th of June to 16th of September, 1928. A. M. KUREISHY, M.A., Principal, Intermediate College, M. U. Aligarh.
M 30448

MEDICAL

DEAFNESS—Whether partial or total cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For full particulars apply. Post Box No. 11413, Calcutta.
M R907A.

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH, Scientific hand massage Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Building, K. Block, 1st Floor Palton Road, Crawford Market.
M R914

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—COTTON BALING PRESS. —Wanted to buy one 400 lbs. Cotton Baling Press with pumps in perfect working condition. Write to Box No. 2136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with prices and particulars.
N R891

TO BE SOLD one C. C. Type, 80 B. H. P. Special Crude Oil Engine by Rusten Ho, slightly used and complete. For particulas see or write to Hasan Umar, Dhobi Galli, Jakaria Masjid, Bombay.
T R903

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

Re: THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (In Vol. Liquidation).

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the urchase of the Rubber Works and actory of the Company, situated at Wadala, Antop Hills and the plant and machinery. Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned at CURRIMBHOY HOUSE, 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders should reach the undersigned efore the 5th June, 1928. The undersigned do not undertake to accept the ighest or any other tender.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1928.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, A. B. AVASIA, Liquidators.

he Pioneer Rubber & Industrial Co., Ltd.
30374

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LICENSE.

IN accordance with the requirements of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, power will be cut off in Bandra, Khar and Santa Cruz from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, May, 24th 1928.

KILLICK NIXON & CO., CALLENDER'S CABLE AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Joint Licensees.

Bandra, 23rd May, 1928.
30454

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a LECTURER in ECONOMICS in the Subordinate Educational Service (grade Rs. 150-10-400) for the Islamia College, Calcutta. The candidate should have special qualifications in Currency and Banking and in Indian Economies and Civics, and be prepared to enter on his duties from 2nd July, 1928.

Muhammadans will have special consideration.

Application should be made to THE PRINCIPAL, Islamia College, Calcutta.
30450

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MILD STEEL BEARING PLATES AND CAST IRON PIPES 42" DIA. WITH SOCKET AND SPIGOT ENDS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MILD STEEL BEARING PLATES AND C. I. PIPES." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 27th June 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL, Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

18th May, 1928.
30445

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF STEELWORK FOR ADDITION TO GANTRIES OF ELECTRIC LOCO ERECTING AND BOILER SHOPS AT PAREL.

The AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of steelwork required for addition to gantries of Electric Loco Erecting and Boiler Shops at Parel.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10|- per set, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for steelwork for Electric Loco Erecting and Boiler Shops at Parel." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL, Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 21st May 1928.
30434

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTES.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 are invited on the Company's tender form for the purchase of wastes, both ready stock as well as probable outturn, from 1st April, 1928, to 31st March, 1929, produced at The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Sholapur and will be received at the Company's Office at the undermentioned address upto 1st June, 1928. Tender forms, samples and any other information that may be desired will be available in the office of the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Agents,

The Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co., Limited.

Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, 22nd May 1928.
30452

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

AS usual the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing the Names and Numbers of the successful candidates will be issued on the 31st instant.

Agents are requested to Book their indent immediately.

MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the Dean's Office not later than MONDAY, the 11th June, 1928, from medical graduates for the post of Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, and Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

The post will be on part time basis, carrying an honorarium of Rs. 300 per mensem. The tenure of the appointment will be for 5 years' renewable indefinitely for similar periods and subject to 6 months' notice on either side. The applicants should furnish the following information:—

(a) Qualifications with dates of the same.
(b) Caste and sub-caste and nationality.
(c) Date of birth.
(d) Whether name registered under Medical Act VI of 1912.
(e) Details of previous experience supported with copies of testimonials.

S. L. BHATIA, Captain, I.M.S., Dean, Grant Medical College.
30449

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High Caste Hindu Students, who have passed School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or having passed Arts, Science, Commerce, Technical and such other Examinations desire to prosecute their studies further but cannot do so owing to want of means.

1. Printed forms of application can be had on sending one anna postage or applying personally.

2. Applicants are strictly forbidden from bringing any pressure or recommendations personally on the Trustees by letters or otherwise.

Applications will be accepted till 6TH JUNE, 1928.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

Sha Hurgowan Anandjee Desai's Charities Trust Office.

Pinjrapole Street, Bombay 4.
30431

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 1355|18-5-28 No. 1341|21-5-28

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOTIGOWRI alias MOTIGAORI, wife of Thakoredas Jekisondas Modi (Mody), late of Bombay Bania Hindu inhabitant .....Deceased.

THAKOREDAS JEKISONDAS MODI, of Bania Hindu Inhabitant, the widower of the deceased abovenamed, a merchant, residing at Mody Lodge Santa-Cruz, Bombay Suburban District for the use and benefit of Urmila, the minor—daughter of the deceased limited to the period of her minority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR, For Ag. Registrar.

17th day of May, 1928.

THAKOREDAS JEKISONDAS MODI, Petitioner-in-Person.
909

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the COLABA PRESS CO., LTD., a Company, incorporated under the Indian Company's Act carrying on business at 47, Tamarind Lane, Fort, within the Fort of Bombay, have contracted to sell to our client LAKHAMSEY LADHA, of Gadag, Hindu Inhabitant, their Hubli Pressing and Ginning Factories together with the lands on which the Factories stand and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and the Company's several compounds relating to and connected with the said factories close to the compounds of the Factories together with all the Bunglows, godowns, out-houses and other structures in or about the said compounds and relating to or connected with the said Factories and all the machinery fixed or moveable and machinery stores and other articles and things relating to the said factories save and except Gunnies, hoops and fuel.

All persons having any claim to or interest in the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritence, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenements or godowns and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Town of Hubli, in the Registration Sub-District of Hubli in the District of Dharwar, containing by admeasurement 4 Acres and 22 Gunthas or thereabouts and now or late bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Road leading to the Collector's bungalow, on or towards the West partly by land formerly known as Gangaya Garden partly by the land now or formerly known as Neelee's Garden, on or towards the North by land now or formerly belonging to Government now in the possession of Subras Byahath and on or towards the South by the Garden now or late of Shantivirya Rabkavi.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage bungalows, outhouses, edifices and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Town of Hubli, in the Registration Sub-District of Hubli in the District of Dharwar, containing by admeasurement 1 Acre and 30 Gunthas or thereabouts and now or formerly bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the public Road, on or towards the West by the Garden now or formerly of Nilkant Appa Neelee now belonging to Nayatkhan Malgund, on or towards the North by the property or garden and now or formerly of Thambasaya Woolgadi and on or towards the South by the garden now or formerly of Mangasooli.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground on which a certain portion of the Gin house formerly belonging to the Southern Maratha Ginning and Pressing Co. stands, situate within the local limits of Hubli in the Registration Sub-District of Hubli in the District of Dharwar, containing by admeasurement 20 gunthas, being leasehold land on which the latrines belonging to the Colaba Press Co., Ltd., stand, and of which the yearly rent is Rs. 12|- and which land is comprised in the instrument of permanent lease in the Marathi language bearing date the 25th May, 1876, and expressed to be granted by Krishnaji Bhimrao Deshpande of the one part to the Agents of the Carwar Co., Ltd. of the other part.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece and parcel of Freehold land or ground being a part of or appurtenant to a larger piece of land formerly owned and occupied by the administratrix Miss. Julia Bridgate, containing by admeasurement 7 1|11 Gunthas or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Hubli in the Village of Keshawapur in the registration Sub-District of Hubli, District Dharwar, under Survey No. 88 and of the Municipality of Hubli under No. 16 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Hubli Road, on or towards the West by the Hubli Road on or towards the North by D'Silva Chawl on or towards the South by the Hubli Road.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage edifices buildings and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Nagshethikop in the Registration Sub-District of Hubli in the District of Dharwar, admeasuring 1 Acre and 36 Gunthas and which piece of land is comprised in the Memorandum of permanent lease, dated the 30th of October, 1927, and made between Madhavrao Vyasrao Deshpande and Another and The Colaba Press Co., Ltd., and which is bounded on the North by the piece marked "A" in the said Memorandum of Permanent lease, on the South by the public Roads, known as Dajipant Road and Gopankope Road, on the East by the said Gopankope Road and on the West partly by the Dajipant Road and partly by the Dak Bungalow Road and which premises are at present in the occupation of the Colaba Press Co., Ltd., at a yearly rent of Rs. 50|-.

And all which premises were formerly in the occupation of the Southern Maratha Ginning and Pressing Co. and are at present in the occupation of the Colaba Press Co., Ltd.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1928.

MOHILE & PAREKH, Purchaser's Attorneys.
30455

NOTICE.

MIDLAND BANK LTD., LONDON, wishes it to be clearly understood that it has no connection whatever with the Company advertising under the name of the Midland Bank (India), Ltd.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1928.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE, Attorneys for the Midland Bank Ltd., London.
30451

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

EWART HOUSE, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for "Life Department" in important Towns, Cities and Provinces all over India. Liberal terms allowed to energetic business producers.
30453

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.

The School is closed for the summer holidays and reopens on the 6th June at its new premises (China Bag, Girgaon Back Road).

The School is recognised by the Department and has three departments—the Montessori, Primary and Secondary. The Montessori department takes in children from the age of 2-1|2. The school teaches, this year, upto Standard VI, Standard VII will be opened next year preparing students for the S. L. C. Examination of the Bombay University.

For the convenience of students the school will run a bus of its own.

As only a limited number of students are admitted to each class, please apply for admission early. The office will remain open on all week days between 9 and 11 a.m. at China Bag. Further particulars can be had from:—

M. T. VYAS, M.A. (Lond.), Teacher's Diploma (Lond.) Principal, The Fellowship School, "China Bag", Girgaon

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
MAFATLAL VANMALIDAS & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

Baliwala & Home
THE LEADING OPTICIANS
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 361, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES
SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AWARDED GOLD MEDALS

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH FURNITURE BY MAPLE, SPECIALLY ORDERED OUT BY THE OWNER AND BEST SEASON WOOD FURNITURE BY BENJAMIN AND ROBERTS.

Property of P. D. Bolton, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

On SUNDAY, the 27th May, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bhavnagar House", Dubash Estate, Napean Sea Road, very valuable household furniture, round dining table, arm chairs, by Benjamin, English Cabinets by Maple, Chesterfield and Jacobean suites, fancy cabinets and ornaments, rich carpets, electric lamps and fans, large and small writing tables, glass door, silver and book cases, sweet-toned gramophone, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, wardrobes, reclining sofas, hat-stands, etc., etc.

The property of P. D. Bolton, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT FERGUSON ROAD (WORLI LOVE GROVE ROAD OPPOSITE WORLI HILL).

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2328 of 1927 (Raote vs. Raote) and pursuant to the Consent Orders, dated 19th December, 1927, and 26th March, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 1st June next sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Ferguson Road admeasuring about 306 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A2|12236, A1|12236, New Survey Nos. 1AB|3132, 1AA|3132 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of the Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1105 (2a) Street No. 109AA, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Tokersi Devsi, and partly by lot No. 2, on the West by the common passage being part of lot No. 4, on the North by Ferguson Road, and on the South partly by lot No. 2 and partly by lot No. 4.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land with the dwelling houses situate at Ferguson Road admeasuring about 372 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A2|12236, New Survey No. 1AB|3132 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1105 (2), 1105 (2B), Street Nos. 109A, 109BB and boundded on the East by the property of Tokersi Devsi, on the West partly by lot No. 4 and partly by a Municipal passage, on the North by lot No. 1 and on the South by a Municipal passage.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Ferguson Road, admeasuring about 375 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A1|12236, New Survey No. 1AA|3132 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1105 (5) and Street No. 109D. and bounded on the East by a common passage forming portion of lot No. 4, on the West by lot No. 5, on the North by Ferguson Road, and on the South by lot No. 4.

LOT NO 4.—All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Ferguson Road admeasuring about 496 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A1|12236, New Survey No. 1AA|3132 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of the Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1105 (5a) Street Nos. 109DD. and bounded on the East by lots Nos. 1 and 2, on the West partly by lot No. 3 partly by lot No. 5 and partly by a Municipal passage, on the South by a Municipal passage and on the North partly by Ferguson Road, partly by lot No. 3 and partly by lot No. 5.

LOT NO. 5.—All that piece of land with the dwelling houses situate at Ferguson Road admeasuring about 314 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A1|12236, New Survey No. 1Aa|3132 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of the Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1105 (3), 1105 (4) Street Nos. 109B, 109C and bounded on the East partly by lot No. 3 and partly by lot No. 4, on the West by Shrine belonging to on the North by Ferguson Road and on the South by a Municipal passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla, Peeroz-shaw and Papa, Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

AMERICA'S GOLD MEDAL FILM

Presented By Madan Theatres Ltd.
At
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Eleanor Boardman
As a FLAPPER and a SCRAPER
A Society debutante, hunting Thrills, trying out speeding, slumming and then!—The modern caveman.
In The
WAY OF A GIRL
WITH
WILLIAM RUSSELL

EDWARD THEATRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"The House Without a Key"
Just the film for those who seek mystery adventure and romance.
PATHE'S LATEST
AND
NEWEST SERIAL.
which has never been shown before in Bombay.
Featuring
ALLENE RAY
and
WALTER MILLER

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.
A Great drama with a surprise climax!
HARRY PEEL
IN
'The Flying Motorcar'
The film of thrills!
Also 2 reels Comedy.
Next Week! Next Saturday!!
Special for Id week.
Something New! Something Different
HAREM of BUKHARA.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S
Super Sensational Jewel Production
"SHASHI-PUNHU"
Featuring
The famous screen stars Mr. VITHAL, Miss ZEBUNISSA and others.
Scenario and Photography by
Mr. C. M. LOHAR.
Directed by Mr. MEHETA and supervised by Mr. NANABHAI B. DESAI.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
SHIRLEY MASON
THE CHARMING WISP OF PERSONALITY
In
A Romance of Love, Crooks and a daring sacrifice.
LOVE BOUND
A story in which the sins of the father are visited on the first generation.

THE GREAT NERBUDDA BRIDGE
Portion of the construction of the big Nerbudda Bridge on the G. I. P. which is expected to be opened on the 1st June will be shown at.
The Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The film was taken by the kind assistance of Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Engineers and contractors interested in this kind of work are specially invited to see the film.

EMPIRE THEATRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ZANE GREY'S
"THE CALL OF THE CANYON"
WITH
Richard Dix
Lois Wilson
Marjori Daw
Better Answer.
"The Call of the Canyon"
And come along to the Western Thrill land, where a son of toil teaches a daughter of jazz the A. B. C. of living and loving.
Clean wholesome drama with deft comedy touches and capital contrasts between City and Country life!

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000
" Subscribed " 3,56,05,275
" Paid-up " 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS " 1,15,36,676
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

AMUSEMENT.

Appreciation is Always on Merits

AND

Attraction is always on Beauty.

When Public saw these two things in this Picture they appreciated it and they were attracted by it;—So we request you to See this Picture

Krishna's Well-known Production

"THE VILE WOMAN"

Featuring
Miss RAMPYARI—Miss GULAB
Mr. NANDRAM, Mr. VISHNU
and others

Most Attractive plot with vigorous fights and sensation

Also there is in the Programme
Two Parts Indian Comic

"RANG RAKHYOCHHE"

In which Mr. PANCHOTIA Plays wonderful Laughing Role.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Time: 5, 7, 9, 11, P. M.

Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

COMING SHORTLY:
ARYAN FILM CO.'S SOCIAL PRODUCTION
"IDEAL WIFE"

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

May	21.10
June	21.10
July	21.20
August	21.19
September	21.19
October	21.56
November	21.50
December	21.50
January	21.41
February	21.41
March	21.41
April	21.41
May	21.41
Sakellaridis F. G. F., Spot	21.60

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

THE SHI KRISHNA BOMBAY TRADING CO., LTD.

Muktsar, May 20

Wheat ready	4/2 4/8.
Wheat Har.	4/6/6.
Wheat Assuj	4/11/6.
Gram ready	3/11 3/13.
Gram Jeth	3/11/6.
Gram Sawan	3/15/6.
Gram Bhadon	4/0/9.
Gram Assuj	4/1/9.
Barley ready	3/2/3.
Barley Jeth	3/2/9.
Barley Assuj	3/6/6.
Rapeseed ready	7/8/-
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/12/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 22.

Wheat	15,673 Cwts.
Linseed	22,224 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,126 "
Gingellyseeds	1,498 "
Poppyseed	437 "
Groundnuts	15,156 "
Castorseed	15,645 "
Rice	3,305 "
Myrabollams	856 "
Cottonseed	22,365 "
Mowraseed	1,074 "
Gram	1,401 "
Joowar	15,163 "
Maiza	9 "
Barley	1,282 "
Bajree	339 "
Coal	1,181 Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 22.

Castorseeds May Delivery, Opening Rs. 50/10, &Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 50-6.

Castorseeds Sept. Delivery, Opening Rs. 53-6, Highest Rs. 53-6-5, Lowest Rs. 53-1, Closing Rs. 53-2-6.

Cottonseeds May Delivery, Opening Rs. 5, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 5-0-9.

Groundnut Seeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 61-12, Highest Rs. 62-4, Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 62-2.

LINSEED.

London, May 21.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, May|June shipment sellers £18-7-6

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton, Jun.|July shipment sellers £16-8-9

Linseed, Bombay, May|June shipment sellers £18-16-3

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 21.

Linsede Oil naked, London, ewt, Jun.|Aug. delivery buyers 30 7 1-2

Linseed Oil naked, London, ewts, Sept.|Dec. delivery buyers 31 7 1-2

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 21.

Silver—Market closed uncertain.

Spot	28 3-4
Forward	28 5-8

GOLD.

London, May 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1-4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 5-8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 1-32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 5-32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 21.

T. T. Berlin on London 20.39 7-8
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.10
T. T. Brussels on London 34.99
T. T. Madrid on London 29.18
T. T. Milan on London 92.69
T. T. Berne on London 25.33
T. T. Paris on London 124.02
T. T. London on Prague 164.75

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., May shipment sellers 52-6

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., April shipment sellers 52-3

Wheat, South Australian, May|June shipment sellers 54-6

Wheat Choice white, Karachi, May|June shipment sellers 54

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 22.

City of Auckland, Rowland, Liverpool.
Querimba, Samuel, Rangoon.
Tarantia, Johnson, Liverpool.
Arabia, Lavingston, Java.

DEPARTURES.

May 23.

Circassia, Coldwell, Liverpool.
Aquileia, Zoppo, Genoa.
City of Cairo, Dowse, Karachi.
Karagola, Blencow, Durban.
Chakla, Betaugh, Busreh.

LOADING.

May 22.

Steamer Bingo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer City of Auckland for Hull.

S S City of Auckland:—The K N Co's steamer City of Auckland arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Querimba:—The B I S N Co's steamer Querimba arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Tarantia:—The Graham T Co's steamer Tarantia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Circassia:—The G T Co's steamer Circassia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Basreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Cairo:—The K N Co's steamer City of Cairo will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karagola will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana mail steamer Aquileia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 22.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 1 Anna per cwt.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 16/- per cwt.

Transhipment, Rs. 10-15 per cwt. F. B. H.

Transhipment, Rs. 1/-15 per F.B.H.

Shipment, April, Rs. 10-9 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Arabia Rs. 10-10 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Nurmahal, Rs. 9-15 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Pandit, Rs. 9-15 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Cohinur Rs. 9-[illegible] 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment, May Rs. 9-12 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June, Rs. 9-4 1/2 per cwt. cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment, July-Sept. Rs. 9-3 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Octo.-Dec., Rs. 9-5 1/2 per F.B.H.

Tone:—Weak.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta.

July-Sept., per ewt. 14

Oct.-Dec., per ewt., 14 1 1-2

C and F Bombay,

July-Sept., per ewt, 14 0 1-2

C and F Karachi.

July-Sept. per ewt., 14 1 1-4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Spot sellers 0-8 7-8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21 1-8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £134 1-2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2
National Bank £52 1-2
Eastern Bank £7 1-8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90
Conversion Loan £77 3-4
Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £103 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £62 1-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £72 1-4
Consols £56 3-4
War Loan 5 per cent. £100 7-8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 5-8

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 16 3-16

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST INDUCE LONG LIQUIDATION—PRICES DECLINE 4 POINTS.

New York, May 21.

The New York futures market being influenced by unfavourable weather reports of heavy rains in Atlantic states and higher Liverpool quotations opened 11 points and soon registered a rise of 28 points over previous closing. The advance attracted profit taking and at noon near 10 points were lost. During afternoon the forecast being favourable and expectations of favourable weekly weather report to-morrow, induced heavy long liquidation and prices declined 38 points from the highest level touched during the early part of the day. Slight rally followed and the market closed 4 points lower for near months and 10 points lower for distant months. Spot prices declined 5 points to 21.55c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 7 points. Spot prices were reduced by 6 points to 20.67c.

It appears that both favourable and unfavourable influences are checking price swings and markets continue to fluctuate. Professional operators are getting out of the market and although bullish sentiment prevails and purchases are preferred on all breaks, we think it safe to keep square accounts pending further crop developments.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 21.

Previous Close	20.86	
10 a.m. Opening	20.97	plus .11
10-15 a.m. Highest	21.14	plus .28
11 a.m.	21.01	plus .15
12 noon	21.04	plus .18
2-30 p.m. Lowest	20.76	—.10
3 p.m. Close	20.82	—.04

Range 38 points.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 21.

July	20.82	—.04
October	20.84	—.09
December	20.72	—.09
January	20.65	—.10
March	20.62	—.10
Middling Spot	21.55	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 21.

May	20.64	—.10
July	20.60	—.07
Middling Spot	20.67	—.06

NEW YORK.

New York, May 21.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	21.25
July	21.01
October	21.06
New York, Noon Call:—	
May	21.26
July	21.04
October	21.07
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.:—	
May	20.86
July	20.80
October	20.64

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	3,000

LONG LIQUIDATION.

New York, May 21.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

"Long liquidation on expectation of favourable weekly weather."

FAVOURABLE FORECAST.

New York, May 21.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—

"Liquidation caused by favourable Western forecast."

PURCHASE ON ALL DIPS.

New York, May 21.

Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable as under:—

"Liquidation on failure of market to hold advance. Favour purchase on all dips."

HEAVY RAINS.

Liverpool, May 21.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Heavy rains Eastern belt and Central belt. Light rains West Texas.

(2) Travelling man wires from Georgia:—East. Very late, too cool, good progress farm work.

(3) Market steady on weather map too much rain.

LIVERPOOL.

REPORTS OF EXCESSIVE CAUSE FIRMNESS—CLOSED UNCHANGED TO 3 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, May 21.

The Liverpool futures market was due to 10 points lower but reports of excessive rains influenced heavy buying and prices opened at a rise of 1 point. At this level there was some prolt taking and prices declined 2 to 3 points. New York opening advices were steady and the market closed unchanged to 3 points higher. Spot there was some profit taking and prices declined 2 points to 11.60d. per lb.

Empire futures improved 1 point and Egyptians rose 15 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

May	11.17	11.17—	
June		11.14—	
July	11.14	11.14—	
August		11.11	plus .01
September		11.08	plus .01
October	11.03	11.04	plus .01
November		10.97	plus .02
December		10.97	plus .02
January	10.96	10.97	plus .02
February		10.97	plus .03
March	10.96	10.97	plus .02
April		10.96	plus .02
May		10.97	plus .02
Middling Spot		11.60	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 21.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.45
Fine	8.70
Superfine	8.95
Bengal, Good	8.20
Fully Good	8.45
Fine	8.70
Oomra, Good	8.75
Fully Good	9.05
Fine	9.35
Broach, Fullyy Good	9.80 plus .25.
Fine	10.05 plus .25
Superfine	10.30 plus .25

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 21.

Demand Bills	487.81

LONGS RESELLING.

Liverpool, May 21.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-0 a.m.:—"Heavy rains Eastern Belt and Central Belt; light rains West Texas.

8-45 p.m.:—"Longs reselling on prospective better weather."

MESSRS. THOMAS SMITH & CO.'S REPORT.

Liverpool, May 21.

Although the present heavy rains in Central and Eastern Belts may give a subsoil moisture, they are interfering with replanting and if they continue incessantly the seeds may again be washed away and the benefit of large Fertilizers will be lost. With the crop making a two to three weeks late start, it is believed, these rains will be beneficial to the propagation of Boll-weevils in these two Belts. There are general complaints of poor germination and irregular stands and some authorities claim that irregular stands may partially offset any small increase in acreage. Private reports already mention the early appearance of Boll-weevils in South Texas and Georgia ard some sections of Alabama and Arkansas.

From now on the crop must have unusually favourable weather but with the present heavy rains, there is a likelihood of a prolonged drought late in the Summer when plants will badly need rain. The recent raising of the Federal Reserve Bank discount rate from 4 to 4-1|2 per cent. is restricting activity in Stock-Exchange and also checking immediate advance in Cotton.

Our opinion remains unchanged.

DRY GOODS DULL.

Liverpool, May 21.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"Beneficial rains Texas, warm weather and sunshine needed now in consequence of excessive rains in the Atlantic States; damage is feared from ball-weevils there looks as if the market would do better."

Another of their Liverpool rfiends cables as uunder:—

"Good rains improved Texas crop, dry goods dull."

BOMBAY.

STRADDLE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, May 22.

Following a further decline of 4 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 395|- for J.-A. Broach. Most of the offices were doing straddle business, purchasing J.-A. Broach and selling New Broach. This action had a steady effect on prices. Liverpool opened 7 points lower and later on was reported 10 points lower. There was some covering of A.-M. Broach to-day in view of the settlement and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	395	0	0
Broach J.-A.	396	12	0
Broach A.-M. 29	402	12	0
Oomra May	361	4	0
Oomra July	362	0	0
Oomra D.-J. 29	368	8	0
Bengal May	329	0	0
Bengal July	332	0	0
Bengal D.-J. 29	333	8	0

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened here at Rs. 397 for J.|A. Broach and ruled quiet on scattered selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under and Liverpool was reported 10 points lower:

Broach A.	M.	393	8	0
Broach J.	A.	396	8	0
Broach A.	M. 29	402	0	0
Oomra May	361	0	0
Oomra July	362	0	0
Oomra D.	J. 29	367	8	0
Bengal May	331	0	0
Bengal July	332	0	0
Bengal D	J. 29	333	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

May	234.90 plus 0.70
August	239.50 plus 0.10

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 22.

Bengal D /J	334
Bengal May	328
Bengal July	331
Broach A/M	395
Broach J/A	397
Broach A/M 1929	403
Umra May	361
Umra July	362

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 22.

Bengal	347	340	333	328	318
S. P.	345	338	331	324	316
Rajputana	347	340	333	326	318
Broach	411	406	399	392	
S. D.	407	402	397	392	
P. A.	422	417	410	402	
K. V.	402	399	392	385	
Dholera	400	397	390	383	
Kalajin	400	397	390	383	
Cutch		407	402	395	
Surat	459	454	449	444	
Rajpipla	455	450	445	440	
Navsari	479	474	469	464	
Oomra No. 3	376	369	362	352	
C. P. No. 1	402	395	388	378	
C. P. No. 2	389	382	375	365	
Khandesh	358	348	338	328	
Muthia			338	328	318
Southern			392	387	382	377
Comptah			417	407	397

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 22.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	173	299,613	310,604
Central India	22	286,721	278,483
Barsi and Nagar	893	297,898	190,381
Hyderabad-Gaorani	128	112,808	66,954
Berar	2,441	698,313	553,427
Central Provinces	416	296,210	225,542
Total Oomras	4,073	1,991,563	1,625,401
Dholera	5,161	195,241	147,489
N.-W. Provinces	....	63,597	55,414
Rajputana	12	47,795	48,127
Sind-Punjab	100	135,977	113,527
Broach	1,959	254,234	215,040
Coompta and Dharwar	1,583	87,256	86,918
Westerns-Northerns	524	26,591	39,749
Cocoanada	....	....	403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	23,398	16,127
Persian	....	4,622	3,978
American	....	62,326	208,902
Egyptian and African	161	55,561	62,542
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	69	51
Total	13,573	2,948,430	2,623,668

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 22.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 17th May. Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,061	565,864	277,775
Japan & China	19,880	931,773	1,239,009
Coast Ports	....	20,462	17,581
Up-country by Rail	....	58,999	92,067
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	48,948	23,923
Total	23,941	1,626,046	1,650,355

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 22.

200	G. G. Kesha & Co	Shegaon 338/34
100	Do	Botad 294
100	Do	Bhavnagar 293
200	A Damodar	Berar 347
100	Do	Limdi 394
200	Do	Harji 392
100	Do	Porbandar 380
100	Kotak & Co	Bijenagar 339
500	Gokaldas Dossa & Co	Jammer 328
400	Jetha Devji	Aurangabad 315½
100	Rathi & Co	Lasur 322½
100	Japan T. Co.	Barwaha 355
100	L K Vashanjee	Samlaya 409
100	Ralli Bros	Nagar 312

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, May|June shipment sellers £9-8-9

Castorseed, Bombay, May|June shipment sellers £18-5-0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, May|June shipment sellers £19-13-9

BULLION MARKET

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, May 22.

London Ready	28	12	0
London Forward	28	10	0
American cent	61	0	0
China opening	2	9	6
„ Closing.	2	10	0
Ready	64	8	0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jaith	64|6	64|14	64|6	64|6
Ashad	64|5	64|13	64|5	64|5
Tejimandi	1|14			

GOLD.

Bombay. May 22.

Ready	21	6	6
Jaith	21	6	6
Ashad	21	7	0

Tone of Silver:—Dull. China bought heavily. America and India sold. Sellers came in after fixing. Buyers satsified. Reaction towards fall possible after the rise. Very large business has been done.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 22.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 May/June.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 July/Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-9/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 June.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 273-1|2.
Banks buying T T 272.
Bank's buying D D 271.
Banks buying 3 mos 267.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 127.
Banks buying 60 days 123-1|2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 144

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 192.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York|London 4|88-1|4 21st inst.
Shanghai|London 2|10-1|16 22nd inst.
London|Japan 1|10-7|8 21st inst.
London|Paris 124.00 21st inst.
London|Belgium 34.94 21st inst.
London|Switzerland 25.32 21st inst.
London|Italy 92.60 21st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 21st inst. £4|4|11; 19th inst. £4|4|11.

Silver London Ready 21st inst. 28-3|4; 19th inst. 28.

Silver London Forward 21st inst. 28-5|8 19th inst. 27-7|8.

Silver New York Ready 21st inst. 62-1|8 19th inst. 61-1|4

London Discounts 3 Mos 21st inst. 4-1|32 p.c.; 19th inst. 4 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos 21st inst. 4-5|32 p.c.; 19th inst. 4-5|32 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.

3 months 5 per cent.

6 months 4 per cent.

12 months 4-1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

INDIAN CEMENT HARDEN FURTHER

MILL SHARES STEADY.

Bombay, May 21.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet but steady and with a small turn over ruled steady. The undertone is fairly good but continuance of mill strike discourages broad business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section greater activity was noticeable for Indian Cements. Buyers are confident and prices improved further to-day. Tata Hydros ruled steady showed some improvement. There was little better inquiry for Tata Iron shares. Further covering harden Scindia prices. Steamer and Burma shares ruled steady.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (June 1928.)

Bombay, May 21.

Paid up.		Closing. rates, Rs
100	Ahmed Advance	377/8
50	Apollo	6/8
500	Bombay Cotton	312|8
200	Bombay Dyeing	968/12
250	Bradbury	220
250	Century	413/12
100	Central India	503/12
500	Central India Pref.	485
100	Colaba Land	127-8
100	Coorla	167/8
100	Crescent	168/12
250	Currim	220
500	David	240
250	Dawn	575
200	Edward Sassoon	101|4
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100	Elphinstone	15-8
200	Fazulbroy	876/4
50	Finlay	130
1000	F. Petit	3254
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	120
100	Indian Bleaching	252/8
100	Indore Malwa	362/8
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50	Kastoorchand	18/8
100	Khatau	90
100	Kohinoor	250/10
1000	Laxmi Cotton	6825
100	Madhavrao Scd.	74
100	Madhowji	90
100	Manekji Petit	1500-4
100	Meyer Sassoon	81|4
100	Morarji	1600
200	New Great	275
100	New City	112/8
200	Pearls	575
100	Phoenix	388-12
250	Pabaney	251/4
1000	Sholapur	6800
250	Simplex	162/8
50	Swan	130
100	Swadeshi	493/12
500	Tata Mill	65
500	Vishnu Cotton	2800

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1480
125	Imperial	367/8
50	India	91/4
50	Baroda	91/8
25	Central	26
£ 5	Eastern	94
£12-1|2	National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	900
100	Amritsar Patti	138
100	Cen. Prov. Ry.	100
100	Dhond Baramati	101
100	Guzerat Ry.	91
100	Hoshiarpur	97|8
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	77
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97
100	Sialkote	102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100	Upper Sindh	88|8
500	Tapti Valley	707/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	732/8
100	Alcock	405
125	B. Burma	833/12
50	B. Burma No. 1	300
10	Br. India Insurance	7
50	„ „ Pref	69/8
250	Bombay Steam	283/12
50	Bombay Telephone	518
10	Bundi Cement	22/10
250	Indian Cement	360
10	Central India Mining	18/8
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy	3
sh. 2	Do. Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	243/1
40	Katni Deferred	857/8
25	New India Insur.	21/12
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15/14
10	„ „ Pref.	12|8
50	Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	91 xd.
10	Shivrajpur	39
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	83|10
30	Tata Iron Deferred	307/8
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref	139
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	96/12
100	Tata Hydro	1107/8
100	Tata oil	37
100	Tata Power Ord.	557/8
1000	Tata Power Pref.	925
15	Scindia Steam	15/5

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 22.

3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 22.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|13.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87|11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7.
5-1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/10
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/5
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/14
Forward rates—4th June sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|8.
1945-55 Rs. 106-8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet, small business.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery May	Delivery July
Bengal Superfine	340		
Bengal Fine	335		
Bengal F.G.	330		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330		
Wardha-Hingt Fine	380		
Nagpur Fine	380		
Yeotmal Fine	375		
Arvi Fine	375		
Amraoti Fine	360		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	355/60		
Mulkapur Fine	350		
Khandesh Fine	345		
Muthia Fine	.....		
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	390		
Purna F.G.G.S.	350		
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	347/50		
Surat	465	+80/5	
Navsari	.....	+103	
Broach F.G.	400		
Broach Fine	410	+16	+18
Westerns M.G.	390/95		
Westerns H.G.	.....		
Cambodia	455		
Miraj/Sangli	405		
Compta Good	410/15	14/5	
Dholera		—2/3	—5/6
Kadi/Viramgam		+2/3	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 21-5-28	8043000	12614000
Receipts Yesterday 21-5-28	12000	14000
Exports to date 21-5-28	6609000	10205000
Stock at Ports 18-5-28	1322000	1728000
Stock Interior Towns 18-4-28	620000	709000
Stock Liverpool 18-5-28	875000	1379000
Visible Supply 18-5-28	3827000	5179000
Quantity in Sight 18-5-28	13592000	18275000

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKET.

TECHNICAL POSITION EXCELLENT.

LIVERPOOL. May 21.

(From our Special Correspondent)

"We have received the following telegram from our American friends Wheat technical position excellent advise buying a fresh decline Corn September advise selling in strong moments, believe September will sell considerably under July. Oats position strong."

"Decrease visible supply wheat 3177000, Corn 2995000.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 21.

Copper, English Best Selected, £66 1-8
Copper Braziers, £75 3-4
Yellow Metal, £65 1-4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 3-4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 3-8
Tin, English Ingots, £229 3-4

"CULTIVATE THE "WILL TO BE FREE."

NON-CO-OPERATION NOT DEAD BUT GOING STRONG.

SJ. SUBHAS BOSE'S ROBUST OPTIMISM.

The title, "Present Situation," for a public address on the live problems of the day has, in these days, ceased to have either any great attraction or any serious meaning. In fact most of our public speakers have perforce to take recourse to that title when a better and a happier title is not at hand. However, the address which Babu Subash Chandrase Bose delivered to an enthusiastic Bombay audience on Tuesday evening. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, was certainly much more brilliant and invigorating than the hackneyed title of it would suggest. Subhash Babu, no doubt, gave his audience one of his best speeches and as a matter of course he was listened to from beginning to end with rapt attention. The meeting which was unusually crowded was under the auspices of the local Rashtriya Stree Sabha and its special feature was that it was largely attended by ladies. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was in the chair. Pandit Shivaprasad Gupta also addressed the meeting along with Subhash Babu.

KEY-NOTE OF TO-MORROW.

Opening the proceedings, Mrs. Naidu remarked that Babu Subhash Chandra Bose was a person who needed no introduction to the hearts of the youth of India. To outward appearances he was no more than a young student and yet in these few years he had made himself known throughout the length and breadth of India by means of his stirring record of national service. (Applause). The title of Subhash Babu's address was, no doubt, a hackneyed one since it was used so often. Everybody liked to speak on the present situation. The speaker, however, hoped that Subhash Babu while speaking on the present situation would give them the key-note of to-morrow.

DIARCHY AT-HOME.

Amidst clamorous applause which kept on ringing in the Hall Subhash Babu rose to deliver his address. He felt it a great honour, he began, to have been invited by Rashtriya Stree Sabha to address them that afternoon. They had many organisations in India but he had to confess that they could not boast at present of very many women's organisations in the country. It was, therefore, a source of great delight to him that at least Bombay could boast of a women's organisation that had not tabooed political meetings. It was for other parts of India now to follow Bombay in this respect. He would tell the women of India that it was their imperative duty to come forward boldly and courageously and do their duty by their country. Proceeding the speaker remarked that he could not understand the expression "Non-political." In a subject nation like their there could be possibly nothing that could be styled as non-political. His first appeal to his countrymen was that they must take up the task of organising women's political associations throughout the length and breadth of the country. The homes in India were in a state of diarchy so far as political problems were concerned. This dyarchy in Indian homes was a source of perennial struggle. The sooner this diarchy was put an end to nearer would be the day of Swaraj.

NON-CO-OPERATION GOING STRONG.

Coming to the political situation in the country, Subhash Babu vehemently maintained that non-co-operation has not failed. "We hear from time to time," he began, "that non-co-operaion has failed. But has it really failed? Has this movement started by Mahatma Gandhi after all come to nothing? I don't think so. I maintain and maintain it with the full sense of responsibility that non-co-operation has not only not failed but it is every day growing strong. I am exceedingly optimistic about India's future. I am bold enough to say that the India of to-day is much better and much more politically advanced than the India of 1921 when non-co-operation was supposed to be at its height. To-day we find in our country a remarkable unanimity of opinion which was not in existence in 1921. Even the Liberals who were hostile to non-co-operation are to-day one with the Congress in boycotting the Statutory Commission.

NO FEAR OF AGGRESSION.

One of the reasons why the Statutory Commission was appointed before its time was that British people were anxious to solve the Indian problem once and for all before they were engulfed in a world war. War was impossible to them without India's help. If they compared for a while India's position to-day with that of England, they would realize that India of 1928 was much stronger than India of 1921. If only people of India could put forward a unanimous demand, British people would be compelled by the force of circumstances to accept it, not because their hearts were overflowing with sympathy but for self-preservation. There was neither any truth or justification in the plea that India was not prepared for self-defence. Once India was free, it would be the interest of all nations of the world to see that she always remained free. It was balance of power that had saved China from going under foreign domination. Then there was the League of Nations, which was daily gaining strength and popularity. Once India was able to get away from domination there should be no apprehension of her again falling a prey to the greed of any other nation, howsoever strong it might be. What they had to do was to make a dash for freedom.

Expatiating upon the question of Simon Commission, Babu Subhash Chandra Bose laid emphasis on the point that India had never accepted the pernicious preamble of the Government of India Act.

WANTED EXTENSIVE BOYCOTT.

The speaker then dwelt at considerable length on the necessity of boycotting British goods and propagating Swadeshi, even in the nooks and corners of the country. The Swadeshi, he began, was impossible without a effective and extensive boycott.

Subash Babu then fervently appealed to the youth of India to carry the message of the Congress from village to village. Concluding, the speaker once more exhorted women to take their rightful place in their struggle for political and economic freedom.

Mrs. Naidu then called upon Pandit Shivaprasad Gupta to address the gathering. In her usual humorous way she described Pandit Shivaprasad as the most democratic of aristocrats of India. (Laughter). His democracy, she said, was of practical and not of platitudes.

NEED FOR SELF-RELIANCE.

In an eloquent Hindi speech, Pandit Shivaprasad addressed the gathering on the present political situation in India. Coming to the Simon Commission, the speaker observed that England would never liberate India of her own accord. India had no other remedy but to stand on her own legs and fight till Swaraj was an accomplished fact. (Cheers).

Both the speakers were garlanded after which the meeting terminated.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: GEMINI.

If to-day is your birthday, you are fickle-minded and superbly farcical. You do not like to plant your heavy feet firmly on the ground in order to try your luck patiently; but you venture to soar to giddy heights: and the inevitabble crash comes, sooner than expected. You realise full well the truth of the saying "more flies are caught by molasses than by vinegar"; and, acting accordingly, you often times are successfully catching more flappers by choes., and toffees and sweet balls than by doping them with choice wines, but sometimes you spoil the game by being very hasty. If you overcome this great drawback you overcome the greatest Everest on your path, leading you to the 'Promised Land' of Peace, Plenty and Pleasure.

You will not stick to one or two masters but will change them almost every year (like certain opportunists trying to change their parties so often and join the party that for the time being is in power). But, on each occasion, you will find that the new tyrants are a d—d sight worse men to get on with than the former ones? —and, your stars are such that all your employers will take you to be equally a d—d sight worse man than any they had come across previously! Such are the strange ways of the world. You are one of the self-styled "'Empire Builders" or "Empire Props," who are now as cheap as thornberries—of a type of the Italian fruit hawker who was recently seen in London selling Spanish nuts, Seville oranges, and American apples. And, on his barrow, was written a notice: "Empire Produce!" May God save poor India from 'Empire Builders like you! (Why not call yourself an "Empire Blower"?)

MAHARAJA OF NADIA DEAD

CALCUTTA May 22.

The Maharaja of Nadia, Member, Executive Council, who had been ailing for some time, died at 8-50 this evening at his Calcutta residence—A.P.

G. I. P. R. WORKMEN'S UNION

DEPUTATION TO THE AGENT

JOINT BOARD NOT ACCEPTABLE.

Bombay, May 22.

The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, met a deputation from the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, consisting of Mr. Jhabwala, Mr. Rele, Mr. D'Souza, Mr. Nandurbarker, he remarked that it appeared strange that when he was asked to receive the Deputation to discuss a matter which was of importance to the workmen, the President of the Union had not found it convenient to attend.

2. The Agent said that at the last meeting he had placed before a Deputation the conditions under which he was prepared to recognise the Union. These, the Deputation promised to place before the General Body. The present position appeared to be that the conditions laid down were generally acceptable to the Managing Committee of the Union which met on the 20th May 1928, to consider them, before placing them before the General Body, except that they were still of opinion that Joint Board should be appointed with powers to adrjudicate on individual grievances, the Board to consist of an equal number of Railway Officials and Members of the Union.

AGENT'S WARNING.

3. The Agent said that he had explained to the previous Deputation that the Chief Mechanical Engineer was responsible for the discipline of the Shops and must remain so. He said that if the conditions laid down were not accepted a very grave responsibility would rest on the shoulders of the President and the Managing Committee of the Union, in that through their action they would have denied the employees any benefits to be obtained from the recognition of their Union. He very strongly advised the Deputation to accept the conditions and suggested that if these did not prove workable in practice they should ask for some revision at a future date.

The Deputation pressed for a Joint Board, but said that as the Agent was not prepared to agree to this, they would ask that two representatives of the Union be appointed to assist the Special Officer in his enquiries. The Agent said he could not agree to this. The Deputation then agreed that they would recommend to the General Body that the proposals of the Agent should be given a trial for three months, and in the event of the scheme not proving a success, they would represent the case again to the Agent.—A. P.

NICARAGUA'S TROUBLES

LEADER ASSASSINATED.

LONDON, May 21.

San Juan Del-Sur.—General Luis Mena revolutionary leader and former War Minister has been assassinated near Granada.—Reuter.

LATEST DERBY BETTING

LONDON, May 22.

Following is the latest betting on Derby:

11 to 4 against Fairway.
5 to 1 against Flamingo.
10 to 1 against Sunny Trace.—Reuter.

Lord Southampton states that his horse Cavalicro went amiss last Sunday and has stopped work since. So it is a doubtful starter for Derby.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.
NEW YORK.

	May 22.
Previous Closing Rate	20.82
To-day's Opening Rate	20.85
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	20.83
Difference	plus .01
Broach Expectation	396

LIVERPOOL.

	May 22.
Previous Closing Rate	11.14
To-day's Opening Rate	11.07
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	11.11
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER

CLOSING QUOTATION

	London, May 22.
Silver Ready ..	28 8 0
Lower ..	0 4 0
Silver Forward ..	28 6 0
Lower ..	0 4 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

	Bombay, May 22.
Silver 1st Settlement ..	64 6 0
Silver 2nd Settlement ..	64 5 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Nadkarni Football Cup:—Cooperage—1st Semi-final 5-45 p.m.

Parsi Protest against Bardoli inequities, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

B. I. S. MANDALA, POONA.

The 16th annual Historical Conference of the above Mandala comes off on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo, when essays on various historical subjects will be read by eminent scholars.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST BARDOLI INEQUITIES.

Under the joint auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mazdiasni Mandal, Rathestar Mandal and others there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the inequities committed by the Bureaucracy in Bardoli Taluka and to congratulate the people for their heroic and non-violent stand, when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, M. K. Patel, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji and others will speak and Mr. K. K. Suntok will preside.

PROF. DIVEKAR'S FEATS.

Prof. Divekar will give an exhibition of his feats in Super-Yoga at the open space adjoining Palais de Danse on Saturday (26th instant) at 9-30 p.m. in aid of Model Primary Urdu Girls' School. Among the world staggering shows Prof. Divekar's super natural attainments makes him the greatest Yogi—the mightiest scientist and strongest athelete to-day.

ACCOUNTS' CLERK EXAMINATION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"As the Local Board Account Code is not expected to be ready for issue before the 1st August next, Government have directed that the examinations qualifying for the posts of Accounts Clerks and Local Fund Accountants should be postponed till January next."

VADNAGAR NAGAR MANDAL.

Vadnagar Nagar Mandal, Bombay, with a view to encourage education among the members of the community, has decided to award the "N. R. Jhala Silver Cup" to the first successful candidate of the community at the last B.A. examination, and the "Sarabhai Prize" to the first successful candidate of the community at the last School-leaving certificate examination and "Jhala Prize" for the same examination to a student from Jamnagar who passes with highest marks in Sanskrit.

The Mandal also invites applications on printed forms for Scholarships of about Rs. 2 to 3 p.m. from those who are studying in schools and loans of Rs. 50 to 75 from those who are studying in colleges.

Applications should reach not later than 30th June, 1928 with particulars to the Secretary, Vadnagar Nagar Mandal, A/58 Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attack 1 (including 1 imported from Timapur), deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 86. Total mortality this day last year was 67.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The public meeting arranged for this evening at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood when speeches to be delivered by Mr. Jethmul Parsharam, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid and Swami Govindanand on "The Separation of Sind" will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) instead of to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st May and is due to arrive here on the morning of 25th May.

BANK PEONS OF BOMBAY.

On Friday (18-5-28) night a meeting of the peons working in the different Banks of Bombay met together under the presidency of Mr. Jhavbala to decide the question of setting afoot their Union. Mr. Jhabvala addressed the men on the question of Unionism and exhorted them to have themselves organised. Thereafter an organising Committee was appointed; office was arranged and account of the men with the Bank was opened.

MISS SUNDERABAI'S CONCERT.

Miss Sunderabai is giving a veritable treat of Indian music at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay. Her voice is easily the sweetest and at "thumri" (the lighter side of music) she will outclass the best. She has been awarded several Gold Medals of honour in her recent South Indian tour and testimonials from many leading papers in Central and Southern India. Her music is highly appreciated by the Parsi and Gujarati communities in Bombay. There will be concerts as under: (1) on Saturday 26th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. and (2) on Sunday (27th inst.) at 6 p.m. Booking is done at the Excelsior Theatre.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1928.

The see-saw-game between the Gujarat M.L.C.'s and the Government regarding Bardoli Satyagraha has temporarily ended, the Government scoring a walk-over and the M.L.C.'s staging a temporary walk-out. Sir Leslie Wilson could have more plainly said, "Declined with thanks" without the usual paraphernalia of "Red-tapism" and about six columns of prolonged correspondence.

* * *

There is something of cruel fun in this tragic episode. Mr. Ker, Private Secretary to His Excellency, called the M.L.C.'s to order, and the letter was accordingly amended—with a profuse apology. The apology was accepted and the amended resolution was put to vote and lost. The pilot who successfully negotiated the ship of state through stormy Borsad has evidently lost his oar.

* * *

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald advises Indians to give a chance to the Simon Seven. The country has already given a long rope to them!

* * *

According to a Free Press message, Mr. MacDonald is credited with the intention of standing by Mr. Hartshorn. His advice to Indian opinion is, it is said, not to be too thin-skinned.

* * *

"Mac" has already accused us of "inferiority complex" and imagining insult where there is none. His latest homily is to ignore it; and so we ignore him.

* * *

The South Indian Liberal Federation Constitutionalists—quite a mouthful of a name, reader, so take it in two breaths—well, anyway they have done the handsome thing. They have declared for full Dominion Status as their goal.

* * *

If only they would hit the goal in company with the Congress half-backs, the game for India will be a splendid and sure success.

* * *

"Diamonds that weep"—headline in a Bombay daily. This is a much more comfortable spectacle than women weeping for diamonds.

* * *

At the Corporation debate on Monday to discuss Dr. Choksey's proposals recommending Government to intervene in the mill-strike, a very curious thing happened.

* * *

It does not evidently fall to the lot of Mr. S. K. Barodawala to find himself cheered when he rises to address his colleagues. During this debate applause greeted him as he rose. He was, to say the least about it, taken aback.

* * *

So he turned to the matter on the agenda. Unkind friends say that it is rather unusual for Mr. Barodawala to do that. But this time had plenty to say. He began well. "It pains me to say," he remarked, "that some of us play to the gallery and Dr. Choksey is one of them."

* * *

And also Mr. Barodawala himself. But he plays to a different gallery, the Government gallery.

* * *

Adulation—The "Sunday Times" reports that boy and girl twins born to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Fox of Harrow have been named Amanullah and Souriya.

* * *

German Humour:—

Master: "If you will fetch my mother-in-law from the station, I will give you a mark tip."

Servant: "Supposing she isn't there?"

Master: "Then I will give you two marks."

ADVANCE OF MONSOON

THUNDERSTORMS IN MALABAR AND MYSORE

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Monday, the 21st of May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

An advance of the monsoon is probably occurring in the south of the Indian Seas. The seasonal trough of low pressure along the Gangetic plain is more marked to-day than usual and weather is squally over delatic Bengal. Rain fall has been local in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and Bihar. Numerous thunderstorms are reported from Malabar and Mysore. Temperature is above normal in the Deccan.

Forecast.—An extension of rain in northeast India and in the south of the Peninsula.

Burma.—Rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma and at a few stations in Upper Burma; Tavoy has had 0.6", Amherst 2.9", Rangoon 0.9" and Toungoo 1.7". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Lower Burma, and clear or lightly clouded in Upper Burma. Humidity is generally low in Upper Burma. Minbu and Monywa recorded each a maximum temperature of 103 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There has been local rain in Assam and Bengal, with a few falls in Bihar; Silchar has had 1.7", Cherrapunji 0.5," Mymensing 3.1", Bogra 2.5",, Dinajpur 0.7" and Purnea 1.0". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Assam, Bengal and parts of Bihar, lightly to moderately clouded in Orissa, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Bihar, and below normal in Chota Nagpur. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in Chota Nagpur. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Sambalpur and Chaibasa.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Berar and the Central Provinces East, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except in the United Provinces East. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Berar and the Central Provinces East, and the maximum alone in the United Provinces West and Central India East. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 114 deg. at Chanda.

Northeast India.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in the Punjab and Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the Punjab East and North. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday afternoon.

The Peninsula.—Coonoor reports 0.4" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the Deccan. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan, and the maximum alone in Hyderabad South and Mysore. A maximum temperature of 111 deg. was recorded yesterday at Nizamabad, Raichur and Hanamkonda.

117 DEGREES IN JACOBABAD

Bombay Daily Weather report for the 22nd May:—

Conditions are becoming favourable for an advance of the monsoon into the southeast Arabian Sea. Weather remains dry except for a few thundershowers in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Peninsula and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, the central parts of the country and the Deccan. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 117 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast.—No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Belgaum	0.38"
Trivandrum	1.27"
Colombo	0.69"

Bombay.—Maximum temperature 92 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 82 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 21st MAY 1928.

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report).

Station	Since last telegram		Total, 1st May to date.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Godhra	0	00	0	00
Nandurbar	0	00	0	00
Dharwar	0	00	3	21

POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per S.S. "Weissenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Friday, the 25th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 25th May, 1928, instead of 22nd inst. as previously intimated.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkhodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday, the 24th inst.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1928.

UNHAPPY INDIA.

Lala Lajpat Rai has given a devastating reply to Miss Mayo's "Mother India." He has done it in a book of about 600 pages entitled "Unhappy India," just published by the Banna Publishing Company of Calcutta. The title of the book is meant to suggest that India being a subject and oppressed nation encourages unscrupulous persons to heap outrageous calumnies upon her with impunity. But India is not so unhappy as to take these calumnies lying down. She may not be able to bring to book the calumniator but can expose the calumnies. Miss Mayo, the most venomous of India's detractors, has been answered by hundreds of Indians before, principally by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Dhan Gopal Mukherjee and the "World Citizen" in their respective books. These books we have noticed before in our editorial columns. Lalaji's book is a complete vindication of India and in parts it turns the tables clean against Miss Mayo and the class of people she represents. In a lengthy introduction of about sixty pages, the author discusses the sinister hidden forces that have produced Miss Mayo's book, the propaganda of which her book is only a part and her unscrupulous motives and methods in writing the book. "Miss Mayo's mentality", he says, "is the mentality of the white races as a whole against the black or brown or yellow peoples of Asia. She is only the mouth piece of the oppressors of the East. The awakening of the East has frightened both Europe and America. Hence this hysterical exhibition of temper and this studied deliberate, infamous propaganda against a race so ancient and so cultured." Piecing together apparently stray facts, such as the interview of Mr. Lionel Curtis of Round Table notoriety with Miss Mayo in August 1925, his writing an appreciate foreward to her book on the Philippine Islands, her visiting the India Office early in October 1925, the easy access she obtained to a number of official documents, Lalaji arrives at the presumption that Miss Mayo came to India through some agency of Anglo-Indians, official and non-official, who wanted her to write a book of the kind she had written about the Philippines in 1924. He shows next that the presumption is converted into a proof by the facts that Miss Mayo's book was first boomed in the British Isles by the leading Tory organs, that the "Times" refused to publish a letter of protest signed by almost all the influential Indians, officials and non-officials, then present in London and that the book has been distributed free both in Great Britain and America. After thus showing that Miss Mayo's motives were dishonest, the author proceeds to demonstrate that her methods in writing are unscrupulous. She passes over over bright features of India, spiffs only at the drains and gutters and applies her inferences therefrom to the whole country. The facts and figures that she quotes are inaccurate, or onesided or antiquated. Where she quotes opinions of others, she dishonestly omits names of her authorities, and where she does name them, she mangles and mutilates their opinions as in the case of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

RESPONSIBILITY OF ALIEN RULE.

Lalaji's own method in his reply may be said to be three-fold. First, he refutes every important allegation by citing unsuitable facts and figures. In so far as the evils depicted by Miss Mayo are actually found, he sifts the truth out of the fiction, regretfully accepts the truth, adds the necessary qualifying and extenuating circumstances, but contends that for the continuance of the evils through all these years of British rule which Miss Mayo so lavishly praises, the Government cannot escape their share of responsibility. Indeed, Lalaji is nowhere more convincing than when he shows that continued foreign rule has been responsible for causing, or aggravating or retarding the removal of, most of the evils in present day India. Secondly, Lalaji supports his own views with those of recognised Western authorities on India. "Nothing is more humiliating," he says, "than the necessity of quoting the testimony of foreigners in defence. But there is no use hiding the fact that White peoples of the West are not prepared to accept and believe any testimony but that of persons of their own race and colour. The book has been written mainly for them and so it was necessary to keep their needs in view." There is hardly a statement made by Lalaji which has not been endorsed by reputable and reliable authorities The rare statistical and other quotations from these authorities on a variety of Indian matters, culled laboriously from numerous sources, form indeed a valuable portion of the book. The third feature of the author's method in writing his book is the side-light on certain aspects of Western life to afford a basis of comparison with conditions in India. Miss Mayo has outrageously exaggerated women's disabilities, sex perversity and the evil of untouchability in India. Lalaji says that it has cost him many anxious nights to decide whether or not he should discuss corresponding evils in the West. When, however, he saw that Britain was making political and racial capital of Miss Mayo's infamous exaggerations he asked himself: "Shall we not hit back by stating what is precisely true, that the vices attributed to us by Miss Mayo are to be found, some of them in greater quantity and in intenser forms in European society also and that they are not to be considered to be a bar to national and political freedom"? He at last came to the conclusion that "— duty to my country and to truth requires that I should not leave my rejoinder incomplete and that even though the task be not congenial to my nature, I must do it." He, therefore, devotes two long chapters to the barbarous treatment of negroes in America under the title "Less than a Pariah," and two chapters to the discussion of sex perversity in the West. These four chapters are a terrible indictment of certain vital aspects of Western civilisation and would be a revelation to many an unsophisticated Indian. Lalaji has been careful to quote only from first class authorities whose bonafides and reliability cannot be questioned. It also speaks much for his restraint that the moment he learnt that his publishers had published on the cover of the book without his authority two gruesome photographs of negroes hanged and burnt alive by American lynchers, he promptly got them to drop the photographs and change the cover.

LYNCHING IN AMERICA.

But some of the facts quoted in the chapter on "Less than a Pariah", are no less gruesome. To quote only a few of the many cases of lynching—on May 26, 1911 at Okanan Oklahama "a coloured woman accused of having shot a Sheriff was taken by a mob and together with her fourteen year old son was hanged from a bridge. The woman was raped before she was hanged." In another case, a very recent one, according to the September "Crisis", "they (the lynchers) chained them (the victims) to a telegraph pole; baptized them in gasoline and set them afire." Judge Brand, who failed in another case to protect a victim from the lynchers, pharisaically observed: "I am in perfect accord with my conscience and my God. I would not imperil the life of one White man to save the lives of a hundred such negroes." To turn to other lands for just one more instance of modern White barbarity on the Blacks, on April 10, 1900, the following confession, quoted by Lalaji from Mr. Morell's "Red Rubber", was made by one Lacroix, agent of the Anveroise Trust: "I am going to appear before the Judge for having killed 150 men, cut off 60 hands, for having crucified women and children, for having mutilated many men and hung their sexual remains on the village fence". It is impossible to imagine that anywhere in India the treatment of the Untouchables could descend to such bestiality.

SEX PERVERSITY IN THE WEST.

Miss Mayo's opinion that sex perverity is the bane of India and that has made her a menace to the world, has compelled Lalaji to demonstrate that the real menace has been and is in the West. Lalaji quotes an English publicist who observed: "It has always been the habit of civilised peoples to attribute to neighbours whom they feared and hated just those vices which were unpopular. In that way contempt could take the place of fear. The Germans said of the French that they were exhausted by sexual excesses.....French mediaeval dislike of the raiding English led them to speak of us as 'untailed monkeys,'" Lalaji attempts a comparative survey of sex morality and usage in this country and the West. We shall take a few excerpts from that survey. Abbe Dubois, on whom Miss Mayo almost exclusively relies in criticising Hindu social life, has himself acknowledged: "A Hindu woman can go anywhere alone even in the most crowded places, and she need never fear the impertinent looks and jokes of wrongers," Judge Lindsey who, after a long and exhaustive study of American school boys and girls observed: "of all the youth who go to parties. ..... 90 per cent indulge in hugging and kissing." The Judge proceeds to say that "at least 50 per cent of those who begin with hugging and kissing do not restrict themselves to that but go further and indulge in other sex liberties which by all the conceptions are outrageously improper"; that "out of 495 girls of high school age though not all of them were in high schools who admitted to me that they had sex experiences with boys, only about 2% became pregnant"; and that "hundreds, for instance, resort to the abortionist." According to a report presented to the 2nd National Congress Against Immorality held at Paris in 1912: "All the performers at a cafe-chantant are put into a lottery; they themselves offer, in the hall, tickets at ten centimes each, the winner can keep the woman and her room for the night." The following quotation from Havelock Ellis will be of interest: "Even within the limits of the English army it is found in India that venereal disease is ten times more frequent among British troops than among native troops. Outside of national armies, it is found, by admission to hospitals and death-rates, that the United States stands far away at the head for frequency of venereal disease, being followed by Great Britain." The same writer says: "In England a writer in the "Lancet" some years ago found as the result of experience and inquiries that 75 per cent adult males have had gonorrhea once, 40 per cent twice." Mr. Winston Churchill cried out with virtuous indignation on reading Miss Mayo's book: "I could stand anything except these bloody outrages on children." So Lalaji writes a chapter entitled "A present to Mr. Winston Churchill." It should be fully read to be appreciated. It gives an authoritative but sickening list of indecent assaults on children with consequent infection of the children. It also contains fearful annual averages of unnatural offences, defilement of girls under 13, incest etc. Miss Mayo refers to a superstitution in India that intercourse with children is a cure for gonorrhea. Dr. Bloch, an authority on European sexual life, is quoted by Lalaji to say that the superstition exists also in Europe. Dr. Bloch cites a gross case of a venereal person having sexual intercourse with his own daughter. An Official British Committee says in its report: "We are of opinion from the evidence of legal and medical witnesses that a certain number of cases of gonorrhea in these young girls is due to the superstition that connection with a virgin will cure a man." This recital is as sickening to us as the setting down of these revolting facts was to Lalaji. But what is the meaning of the dismal recital? Only this, that it would be as outrageous to infer from these facts that the whole of Europe and America is sexually perverse as it is outrageous for Miss Mayo to slander the whole of India because of a few solitary instances of sexual perversity—fewer far than in the West. The facts also teach us that a few social evils should be no more a bar to political freedom in India than in the Western countries. If these lessons are brought home to the readers of Lalaji's book, he will not have written it in vain.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

IMPLICATIONS OF THEIR DIVORCE

(BY ANILBARAN RAY.)

A cry has recently been raised in our country that religion must be divorced from politics. One should clearly understand the implications of this principle so that it may not be wrongly applied to the detriment of the true interests of the people. We may at once notice that all those who advocate this principle, do not mean the same thing and are not actuated by the same ideas and motives. When the Nationalists in Turkey separate religion from the State, they do not intend the eventual abolition of religion like the Communists of Russia. In our country, some of the new advocates of this principle, have at the back of their mind the saying of Karl Marx that religion is the opinion of the people. And they hope with the Communists that religion will be engulfed utterly and destroyed in the near future. This, however, is a vain and ignorant hope. Atheism is not at all a new thing. But all violent attacks against religion in the past have left the fundamental principle intact and there is no reason to believe that it will not be so also in the future. "The religious instinct in man is most of all the one instinct in him that cannot be killed, it only changes its form."

MAN'S PASSION FOR SOME CULT.

Even now we see the same phenomena in Russia where they are boasting of having rooted out the religious instinct from the hearts of the Communists. The Communists have discarded the Bible only to adopt the cult of Karl Marx as their new Scripture; they are giving up the cult of Christ and are as rapidly taking up the cult of Lenin; saint-worship may be at a discount in Soviet Russia, but it is being universally substituted by Lenin-worship. The mentality underlying the wide-spread worship of the busts and pictures of Lenin in Communist Russia, shows the inevitable religious instinct which is responsible for the worship of saints and pirs, of gurus and avatars in other lands and other societies.

WRONG ATTITUDE.

We ought not to condemn religion and conspire to drive it away from life and society for the ills that are perpetrated in its name by selfish, ignorant or unscrupulous people. "As well might one cite the crimes and errors which have been committed in the name of liberty as a sufficient condemnation of the ideal of liberty." We have already observed that "the root of this evil is not in true religion itself but in our ignorant human confusion of religion with a particular creed, sect, cult, religious society or church." If superstitious beliefs and ignorant prejudices are interfering with our social, political and economical progress, the remedy is a large, illumining religious movement which will clear away this mass of superstition and ignorance and bring new light and new hope into the heart of the people, thereby giving them fresh life and vigour. But if all right-thinking and well-meaning persons make religion a personal matter or even try wholly to dispense with it that will only leave the vast masses at the mercy of ignorant Pandits and fanatic Mullahs; and this is certainly not the right

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UNITY OF EASTERN NATIONS.

His Majesty King Amanullah's arrival in Turkey after a brief visit to Soviet Russia where every opportunity appears to have been taken by the Soviet authorities to show him the practical effects of their great experiment is an event of far-reaching political importance. The hour-long interview which the King had with Kemal Pasha dealt, it is presumed by the Angora correspondent of Reuter, with the ways and means of leading the peoples of the Near East towards cultural reform. The closer understanding between Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, which is sure to be the immediate result of the Afghan King's tour of study and observation, will not only help in accelerating the pace of all-sided reform in the Near East owing to the peoples' conciousness everywhere that the three countries are drawing together; it will also have the wider effect of giving new life to the idea that all Eastern nations must come to a harmonious understanding and help one another in enabling Asia to free itself from the economic and political bondage of the West and thus to regain its proud position in the world. Moscow journals declared that the Soviet would regard these efforts in the East with great sympathy. The commercial agreement reached between the Soviet and the Afghan Government is only a forerunner to a political understanding. In Germany as well as in Russia and Turkey the "importance and delicacy of the geographical position of Afghanistan" are recognised and, as the "Frankfurter Zeitung" remarks, although in Russia Lord Birkenhead's visit to Germany after the departure of King Amanullah to Moscow produced a feeling of "nervousness," no nation in the West will be able to prevent closer understanding between the peoples of the East.

NOBODY MOVES.

The strike situation continues to be as grave as ever, yet nobody who has any power to help a settlement seems to be particularly anxious to make an attempt in that direction. The strikers and the millowners have each stated their terms but there is little common between the two sets of terms. It is impossible for any unbiassed person to declare that equity is all on one side and none on the other. The matter is essentially one for negotiations and compromise. It is a great pity therefore, that while the representatives of the strikers are willing to negotiate, the millowners are not yet prepared even to recognise the Joint Strike Committee for the purpose of negotiation. Both sides are issuing long statements, containing much that is irrelevant and expressed in language hardly calculated to bring about a settlement. Neither side seems to realise that a protracted general strike is bound to prejudice the interests of both.

In this situation, it is the duty of independent responsible bodies like the Government and the Corporation to intervene informally and persuade the contending sides at least to begin serious negotiations. But both these bodies seem to be dallying with the situation The Governor and the General Member made half-hearted attempts to help a settlement but did not persevere. The Corporation, which held a special meeting on Monday to discuss the situation dispersed after debating long and achieving nothing. The main resolution before the House was to lead a deputation to the Governor to persuade him to take some specified steps to effect a settlement. But most members were so biassed towards one side or the other that there was little cool reflection. The net result was that the resolution and the many amendments to it were all turned down. Mr. Tairsee, who had some days ago appealed to the Governor to convene a Round Table Conference, suggested that the Corporation at least might take the initiative in convening such a conference. We wish he had made that suggestion in the form of an amendment. As it is, even in the absence of a definite resolution, the President of the Corporation may, as Mr. Tairsee pointed out, call a Round Table Conference. The least that may be expected from such a Conference, is that it will appreciably narrow down the grounds of dispute.

Notes of the Day.

MacDonald To The Rescue.

Imperialism makes strange bed-fellows. The Labour ex-Premier in England who denounces the Tories is willing, as is indicated in a Free Press message from London, to stand by Lord Birkenhead in the Hartshorn affair. He would help Lord Birkenhead in persuading Sir John Simon "to let the matter drop." Indians, Mr. MacDonald has discovered, are "too thin-skinned." That is true. They cannot boast of any unenviable "volte face," in views damaging to self-respect, which the British Labour leader has made in regard to Indian political claims. They have not the thick skin of Mr. MacDonald who can coolly forget what he used to advise Indians to do when he was here on his very first visit. Indians feel that a gross injustice has been done to an Indian firm of national importance and at the bottom of the injustice is the ignoble motive of damning Mr. Saklatvala's political chances and also of harming a great Swadeshi industry. They are glad the Tatas are not going to let the matter drop.

The Tatas' Record.

Cornered in the Commons by Mr. Saklatvala, Earl Winterton had, of course, no satisfactory reply to give. He adopted a "colourless attitude." A great Indian firm finds its fair name besmirched by a British politician and it is none of Earl Winterton's business to stand by foreigners who have the presumption to compete with honest hardworking Britons. That is the Tory doctrine and Earl Winterton has kept faith with it. Yet had he cared to do so, testimony to the excellent record of the Tatas as one of the biggest employers of labour in India who show extraordinary concern for their men, was within his lordship's easy reach. He could have easily ascertained that Mr. Tom Shaw spoke of them in his report on the conditions of work of Indian labourers in terms of high praise. The Indian Tariff Board's report regarding the housing of labour at Jamshedpur and the rate of wages paid there could have been easily available at the India Office. The report says that the amenities of life available to the workmen at Jamshedpur are "of a higher standard than is general in industrial areas in India." The Labour Association at Jamshedpur knows this and has promptly exposed the hollowness of Mr. Hartshorn's assertions.

Mrs. Besant's Challenge.

Mrs. Besant accused the Madras police of tampering with her private correspondence and challenged the Government to prosecute her "since it put her on level with conspirators and murderers." Both the charge and the challenge roused considerable interest in the country. Even the "Pioneer," which is beginning to see things from the Indian point of view, was constrained to ask: "Is it merely Government betraying the mentality of an inquisitive house-maid? Is Government so incredibly foolish (or optimistic) as to believe something may turn up in the correspondence of this respected octogenarian? Unable to remain quiet in face of Mrs. Besant's challenge, the Government of Madras have issued a communique stating that there is no ground at all for Mrs. Besant's allegations. They are not, therefore" taking any further notice of the unfounded accusation." Now, Mrs. Besant did not base her charge on one or two delays in the receipt of her letters, which might have been accidental, but she says with reference to the interception of her letters that "she has borne it in silence long enough." Last Friday's issue of the "New India" cites the latest instance of a letter due to be delivered to her on Monday but not delivered even on Thursday. Mrs. Besant is not likely to create an imaginary grievance and on that account to alter her programme of a visit to Europe. Evidently the Government of Madras have been inadequately and inaccurately informed by and about their own police.

A Second Crore for Benares University.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, has issued a public appeal for a second crore in aid of the University. We find from the appeal that of the first crore collected about 18 years ago, 50 lakhs is kept in hand under statutory obligation as a permanent endowment and the rest was spent mainly on capital works. Considering the vast scale and character of the University, which besides being residential, conducts no less than 30 departments of learning, including electrical engineering, mining, metallurgy and industrial chemistry, with 140 members of the teaching staff and 2200 students, most of whom are resident students, the University can never be charged with extravagance. The second crore is said to be needed mainly to develop the existing departments and to open about half a dozen new ones including agriculture, technology, commerce and music. Pandit Malaviya, therefore, appeals to "every Hindu Prince and peasant to contribute his or her quota to the building up of this National temple of Learning." Sir Harcourt Butler said of this institution: "If there ever was an All-India University, it is this." We expect every Indian to do his duty by this University.

WRITS FOR LIBEL ISSUED.

HARTSHORN AFFAIR IN COMMONS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement regarding certain statements made by Mr. Hartshorn, the member of the Simon Commission:—

In his zeal to defend the Simon Commission and his position in it Mr. Hartshorn in discriminating between the Indian Capitalists and British Capitalists to the advantage of the latter has gone directly against the sound principle of Labour policy not to show preference to Capitalists of one nationality as against Capitalists of another nationality, especially when the latter belongs to Mr. Hartshorn's own nationality. Mr. Hartshorn's conduct is against the International solidarity of labour. If Mr. Hartshorn praises capitalists of his own nationality, Indian workers may similarly show preference to Indian Capitalists, and thus Indian and British Labour will form two warring camps instead of forming themselves into one solid brotherhood against capitalism. Mr. Hartshorn has been carried off his feet by his hatred of Mr. Shapurjee Saklatwala in selecting Tatas for a particular attack which they do not deserve in the way in which it is made. Mr. Hartshorn has done great disservice to the Labour Movement of Great Britain in showing that even some of their prominent men are incapable of being free from national and racial prejudices.

LABOUR AGAINST CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Hartshorn has made similar similar mistake in stating that Indian workers are not against the Simon Commission. In this connection, I wish to state that the All-India Trade Union Congress which is the largest organisation of organised workers is definitely in favour of the boycott of the Simon Commission. I also state that not a single Union affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress has expressed its dissent from the decision of the Congress. It is open to Mr. Hartshorn to challenge the claims of the All-India Trade Union Congress to speak in the name of the workers of India. But he will at least admit that there is no organisation in India which is more representative of workers than the All-India Trade Union Congress. I admit that under the present unorganised condition of workers in India it is open to Mr. Hartshorn to venture to read the mind of the unorganised workers and express their feelings better than ourselves who are connected with the Trade Union Movement in our country. I know that some people had met Mr. Hartshorn in Bombay and spoke in the name of Indian Labour. But not one of them represented any Trade Union. I also know that he met a gentleman at Delhi who spoke in the name of the Indian Labour. But I make bold to assert that he had not the authority to speak in the name of any Union. I also know that Mr. Hartshorn had met a body of people who call themselves the Punjab Labour Board I would like Mr. Hartshorn to state when the Board was established, how many Unions and members it represents and what class of workers are members of the organisation as well as to state the names of the persons who met him to speak in their name. The fact is that there is not a single Union in the Punjab which has expressed itself in favour of the Simon Commission. Although it is open to Mr. Hartshorn as a member of the Simon Commission to try to boost the Commission still it is not open to him to make statements which he knows he cannot prove.

PREJUDGING THE CASE

Bombay, May 22.

Discussing the situation created by Right Hon. Mr. Vernon Hartshorn's attacks on the Indian employers as a whole and the Tatas in particular, the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji said:

It is a matter for regret that a person in the position of the Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn, especially in view of his membership of the Indian Statutory Commission should have failed to observe the ordinary rules of public conduct which makes it incumbant on every public man to verify his facts before he makes himself responsible for them. In his speech in question, Mr. Hartshorn libels the whole class of Indian employers and the Tatas in particular. Mr. Hartshorn has prejudged the Indian employers and they at least would be justified in taking the view that they can get no justice from Mr. Hartshorn. If Mr. Hartshorn is allowed to continue on the Commission, even such bodies and persons as are inclined to submit their case to the Commission would feel restrained from doing so. I therefore trust that the question of prestige will not be allowed to stand in the way and that Mr. Hartshorn will be asked to make room for a person of more unbiassed mind.—Free Press.

EARL WINTERTON'S STRANGE ATTITUDE.

"DISSERVICE TO SOUND LABOUR POLICY."

MR. N. M. JOSHI SPEAKS OUT.

LONDON, May 22.

Reuter is informed by Mr. Muzumdar that Messrs. Bull and Buli, Solicitors, London, on behalf of the house of Tata to-day, issued writs for libel against Mr. Vernon Hartshorn and the "South Wales News," Cardiff, in respect of the statement made by Mr. Hartshorn on 8th May in the course of a speech at Blaengarw against the Tatas and published by the "South Wales News" on 9th May.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM COMMISSION.

CONDITIONS IN JAMSHEDPUR SATISFACTORY

WINTERTONS REPLY TO "SAK"

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Saklatvala's question, Lord Winterton said that there was no recent information as regards Labour conditions in Jamshedpur, but the Tariff Board report of December 1926 showed that they then were quite satisfactory.

Mr. Saklatvala said: "Will he say if he has received an emphatic and disquieting pronouncement made in this country last week, that this firm is known to be the worst employers in the world; and if this is so, will not manufacturers in this country expect a reliable pronouncement whether the statement by a Member of the Simon Commission is true or untrue."

Mr. Hannon (Conservative): "Before the question is answered, may I ask whether Mr. Saklatvala was not himself connected with this firm, and if at that time the fair wages clause to which he alludes was in operation."

NO NEED OF INTERFERENCE.

Lord Winterton replied: "As regards Mr. Saklatvala's question, I do not feel it is for me to interfere in a controversy which has arisen between him and another Right Honourable Gentleman sitting in that side of the House" Mr. Saklatvala said that he was not referring to that controversy at all, but was asking whether an emphatic pronouncement had not been made that this firm was known to be the worst.

The speaker intervened here, saying that Mr. Saklatvala was attempting to put in a supplementary question what had been deleted from his original question.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 21.

Earl Winterton had a very uncomfortable time in the House of Commons when questioned by Mr. Saklatvala in regard to sweeping statements made by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Vernon Hartshorn. The issues raised by the Tata-Hartshorn controversy, was the chief topic of discussion in the lobby, and members were seen discussing it in groups. General opinion was that Mr. Hartshorn had allowed Mr. Saklatvala to get better of him and that though not intending, it has hurt Indian national sentiment in its vital aspect by the slandering of all institutions of the House of Tatas whose prominent position is a common knowledge.

As conversations between Sir John Simon and Mr. Hartshorn had not concluded, Earl Winterton was unprepared for any positive statement which would throw the weight of Government on one side or other. Earl Winterton adopted a colourless attitude, and contented himself with stating that the "Tariff Board of 1926 was favourable to Tatas".

OLD "MAC'S" GRATUITIONS ADVICE

Earl Winterton was challenged to refute Mr. Hartshorn's speech, but Earl Winterton would neither refute or nor support Mr. Hartshorn. The Lobby report is that the question is considered as one for discussion and consideration between the Government represented by India Office and the Cabinet, Sir John Simon, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, and Mr. Hartshorn. Mr. Macdonald is credited with the intention of standing by Mr Hartshorn and claiming that too much fuss should not be made about what had been said in the heat of an electioneering campaign. His advice to Indian opinion is, it is said, not to be too thin-skinned.

Sir John Simon, it is said, does not take this view. Much would depend on the view that Lord Birkenhead takes, and it is considered not unlikely that Lord Birkenhead would support Mr. Hartshorn and Mr. Macdonald, and beg of Sir John to let the matter drop.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROMPTNESS

VIGOROUS PROTESTS TO PREMIER, SIR JOHN, AND MR. MACDONALD

The Indian Chamber of Commerce have acted swiftly and firmly. They have made a beginning by addressing three letters, one to the Prime Minister, another to Sir John Simon and the third to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in which attention is drawn to Mr. Hartshorn's speech and strong protest is entered. After reciting the main facts of the case, the letter to the Premier, says: "My Committee desire me to express their amazement that Mr. Hartshorn, who as a Member of the Indian Statutory Commission which among its other deliberations, may have to consider the relations between employer and employee in connection with representation in Indian legislative bodies, should have made accusations that are unjustified and unjustifiable against Indian capitalists and employer in general and against the esteemed members of my Chamber, Tatas, in particular; and am to express earnest hope that at an early date you will take some suitable opportunity of dissociating responsible public opinion in this country from the views expressed so intemperately and with so little foundation by Mr. Hartshorn."

LETTER TO SIR JOHN SIMON.

In the letter to Sir John Simon, after the expression of resentment, the letter proceeds: "My Committee venture respectfully to request that the Indian Commission will publicly dissociate itself from the intemperate views expressed by Mr. Hartshorn in a language that cannot but arouse deep resentment and serious doubt in many sections of the public in India as to the impartiality of individual members of the Commission in such matters as relations between employer and employee in India, and the part played by the Indian capital in the development of Indian resources."

LETTER TO MR. MACDONALD.

The letter to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald contains: "My Committee very strongly resent the attempts that have been made in certain quarters in this country to represent Indian capitalists and employers in highly disparaging fashion to which Mr. Hartshorn has lent his authority."—Free Press.

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE

INDIAN OPINION UNANIMOUS

LONDON, May 21.

Upto the time of wiring, no informa-Hartshorn-Tata controversy has had on tion is available of the effect that Sir John Simon's intervention in the Rt. Hon. Mr. Hartshorn. As far as can be ascertained Sir John Simon is sincerely anxious that an amicable solution should be found.

According to reliable authority Sir John very much regretted the lapse from the rules laid down for the Commission's guidance and made up his mind that no more departure shall be made from the strict code of courteous and suave manners laid for his and his colleagues' guidance.

NOT PLAYED THE GAME.

But all these achievements, it is said, Sir John now feels have been undone by the erratic behaviour of Mr. Hartshorn. Sir John, according to reports, feels that Mr. Hartshorn has not played the game in, thus going off at a tangent simply because of the provoking activities of the Communist M. P. who is only too well known for his capacity to be provoking. The question that is being slowly asked in Conservative and Liberal circles is: Will Mr. Hartshorn have done such a thing if he had known that it would embarrass his own leader Mr. Ramsay McDonald instead of Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon. But, whatever may the feelings and views held and expressed in private as far as the outside public are concerned, there is no indication that Mr Hartshorn will be disowned. It is be-

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SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT?

PALITANA-JAIN DISPUTE

RIGHT OF APPEAL CONCEDED

SIMLA, May 22.

A conference between the representatives of the Jain community and the Palitana State regarding the pilgrimage to the Shatrunjaya Hills took pace at the Viceregal Lodge at three this afternoon. The representatives of the Jains included Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, and their case was presented by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. His Highness the Thakore Sahab of Palitana was also present with his advisers, and his case was presented by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai. H. E. the Viceroy attended the Conference in a purely personal capacity.

The Conference lasted till four this afternoon. It transpires that the Viceroy listened with interest to the presentation of the respective cases by two eminent counsels from Bombay. The Conference adjourned, leaving the points to be further discussed between the parties concerned at a meeting which will take place here soon so that, if possible, a decision may be arrived at between the parties and their counsels.

There will probably be another conference at the Viceregal Lodge by Saturday when the results of mutual discussions will be reported.

The principal points on which discussions are to turn are believed to be the right of appeal to the British Government and the capitation tax. The former is the major of the two issues, and the attitude of the two parties leads to the hope of an agreement on this point, so that in future if the Chief of Palitana's decision is not acceptable, there may be a right of appeal to the Paramount Power. As regards the capitation tax, the Jains have gladly left the matter to the Viceroy as they are confident of a just decision by His Excellency.

It seems that both the parties are pleased at what transpired at the Conference and are grateful to the Viceroy for the personal interest he has taken in the matter which has brought the solution within the sight. The Jain leaders, who accompanied their counsel Sir Chimanlal Setalvad are Mr. Kikabhai Premchand Mr. Mansukhlal Masubhai, Mr. Amritlal Kalidas, Mr. Subrbhai Dayabhai, Mr. Partapsingh Mohala and Mr. Nagar Seth. The Thakore Saheb of Palitana who was present throughout the conference was represented by Mr. Balubhai Desai and assisted by his Dewan Mr. Chamanlal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Watson and Mr. Glancy of the Political Department were present at the Conference, the proceedings of which were confidential.—A. P.

WHOLE COUNTRY BEHIND BARDOLI.

GOVERNMENT DEAF TO REASON.

FRESH ENQUIRY REFUSED.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GUJARAT M. L. C.'S.

The correspondence between Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai and seven other Gujarat members of the Bombay Legislative Council and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the revenue re-assessment in the Bardoli Taluka has been published.

The M.L.C.'s contend that the Government have turned a deaf ear to the representations of the cultivators in this matter and "have compelled the poor people of Gujarat to have recourse to the extreme step of non-payment of Land Revenue" and that "the responsibility for this step of non-payment of Revenue lies on the shoulders of Government."

His Excellency, however, "cannot see that any case has been made out for reconsideration of the terms of settlement."

In the meantime Bardoli has already become the centre of All-India attraction. Dr. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress, immediately after the All-Parties' Conference proceeded to Surat where he addressed a huge public meeting of over 25,000 strong. The President of the Congress warned the Government that "if they did not realise their blun der soon, the people of India will fight the battle of Bardoli to the finish."

DR. ANSARI'S WARNING.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 22.

The most largely attended meeting ever held in Surat in living memory, this can be the only appropriate description of the huge congregation of persons of all communities and creeds that thronged the shores of the Tapti, this evening, to hear Dr. Ansari, Congress President, and Mr. Nariman, M.L.C. of Bombay. Long before the advertised time the meeting place was overcrowded, and those who came at the right time had to be content with either standing far away or climbing the walls and trees, which too were overcrowded. Late-comers had, of course, to return disappointed and their number was not by any means small. The attendance was not less than 25,000. The proceedings lasted for over three hours. Dr. Ghia, President, Surat City Congress Committee, presided.

DR. ANSARI'S ROUSING SPEECH.

Dr. Ansari who was the first speaker of the evening was received with loud and continued applause on his rising to address the huge audience. In the course of a brief but beautiful and effective speech in Urdu, Dr. Ansari said he was attracted to Surat by the valiant fight the people of Bardoli were giving to the Government. He had come there not merely to see things for himself but to assure the brave soldiers of Bardoli that the whole country was at their back in their hour of need as the President of the premier national organisation in the country. He said, in the name of the Congress, that the grievance of Bardoli was the grievance of the whole of India. It was no longer a local fight between the people of a small Taluka and the Commissioner. The prestige of the whole country was at stake and it was, therefore, the duty of every Indian to rise equal to occasion.

"DIVIDE AND RULE."

Continuing Dr. Ansari assured Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the peasants of Bardoli publicly that the necessary men and money for the struggle would pour in from all corners of the country. He next referred to the policy of "Divide and rule" adopted by the Government by posting Muslim officials and employing Pathans in Bardoli. He said that the bureaucracy would never be able to divide the nation in that way and he hoped all the communities, especially the Muslims and Parsis in Bardoli, would remain in Bardoli as firm in their pledge of Satyagraha as ever.

CALL TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

He referred to the recent communal conflict in Surat and appealed to the citizens of that historical city to bury the past and open a new page in history by forgetting their petty differences and present a united front to the bureaucracy which was exploiting the people without any consideration for petty communal gains. He said that the Surat City and District had gained publicity and honour on account of the valiant peasants of Bardoli, but that, he said, had increased the responsibility of the people of the City and District whose primary duty it was to patch up all differences and be prepared to follow in their footsteps.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

Concluding he warned the Government against counting upon the apparent differences and division among the people who at heart were one and united. If the Government did not realise their blunder soon, the people of India will fight the battle of Bardoli to the finish.

"WORSE THAN PINDHARI RULE."

Mr. K. F. Nariman who followed gave a vivid description of what he saw in the villages of Bardoli. During his tour he had never come across a more brave and more valiant people in his life and he had never seen the bureaucracy in its naked form as he had done in Bardoli Taluka. He said the British Government and its laws framed to preserve peace and order had ceased to exist long ago, for the people of Bardoli Taluka, who were being ruled by Pathan Mawalis imported from Bombay, the rule in Bardoli was worse than even the Pindhari Rule as described by British historians. The scenes of patriotic enthusiasm in not only men, but even the women and children of the Bardoli peasantry which he had witnessed during the last two days were without parallel and he said he would carry the memories of the present struggle throughout his life. He appealed to the people to preserve their solidarity and win freedom for India through Bardoli which was the Panipat of Swaraj. Concluding he appealed to the Parsis to join hands with the nation and not with the Government.

DON'T PLAY ENEMY'S GAME.

Maulana Shaukat Ali speaking next appealed to his Muslim brethren to live peacefully with the Hindus and to fight the common enemy of the country.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Maulvi Shafi Daudi, M.L.A., and Mir Mahomed Baloch, M.L.C., then spoke reiterating the national importance of the Bardoli struggle and all of them exhorted the people to open the doors of Indian Independence through Bardoli which was the Kurukshetra or Dharmakshetra of modern India.

The meeting terminated late in the night amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Dr. Ansari who was to have gone to Bardoli on Tuesday morning left suddenly for Bombay en route to Delhi by the midnight train while Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Abbas Tyabji and others leave for Bardoli early morning to-morrow. Mr. Nariman left for Bombay along with Dr. Ansari.

THE ISSUE AT BARDOLI

NO TAXATION WITHOUT PEOPLE'S CONSENT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, May 22.

Sjt. Jairamdas and party, while motoring to Kantali last night, saw 2 bullock-carts that had been attached from Nani Farod being drawn by Pathans and escorted by armed policemen. At Kantali there was a crowded meeting awaiting them. Sjt. Vallabhbhai was present. After the usual recitation, he said the issue in their fight was very simple, namely, that there should be no taxation without the consent of people. But the Government had magnified it because it feared that if the Satyagraha in Bardoli succeeded the example would prove infectious and the oppression of the peasantry would be rendered impossible in future. That was also precisely what the speaker wanted to teach the cultivators, namely, to brook no injustice lying down. He advised the people to remain firm as rock in their pledge like Sri Rama who renounced the empire and suffered 14 years'

(Continued on page 9)

SIMON COMMISSION AND BUTLER COMMITTEE

AN INSIDIOUS MOVE

PANDIT MOTILAL ON ITS IMPLICATIONS

The following note on the States Enquiry Committee by Pandit Motilal Nehru has been handed to us for publication.

A friendly gesture of sympathy from the Ruling Princes is very welcome but before I can fully appreciate it I must know what is the exact place they are trying to find for themselves in the India of the future. The creation of constitutional means for the adjustment of relations between the Sates and British India conveys to my mind the creation of two Indias each independent of the other with some kind of machinery to avoid conflicts. It looks like two separate States having diplomatic relations with each other quite irrespective of the form of Government prevailing in each. How is this going to fit in with British India enjoying at any time even Dominion Status to say nothing of independence? The answer will probably be that independence is unthinkable and dominion status a far cry. But unless I am right in thinking that the famous preamble to the Government of India Act pledging Great Britain to the "Progressive realisation of Responsible Government" is a "Mere Scrap of paper" not binding on future parliaments it will have to be considered that Dominion status is not merely a possibility but a stage of development which Great Britain is in all honour bound to help India to reach as soon as possible. If this is so the right policy for the Princes to adopt is to prepare themselves to form an internal part of the India of the future taking steps at the same time to protect the special rights and prerogatives they claim. But the resolutions show that what they are clearly aiming at is to form themselves into entirely seperate entities having nothing in common with each other or with British India. This is made quite clear by the authoritative interpretation of the resolutions that "They are intended as a message to British India but there is nothing in the policy of the Princes which need be in any way antogonistic to the development of British India on its own lines". I find it impossible to conceive the development of the Indian states on any lines other than those adopted for British India in any scheme intended to give Dominion status to the latter even in the distant future. If this is not so what is to be constitution and form of Government of the Indian States when British Inda becomes a Dominion? It it to be uniform in all the States big and small. Or is it to take as many forms as there are States? Are the states to treat jointly in the common interests of all or individually each in its own interests with the Dominion of India—What is to determine the relations of the States intense. Are they all to enter into treaties with each other as well as with, India as a Dominion? If not, on what basis will the proposed Union Court decide disputes arising between the states interse on the one hand and between the States and the Dominion of India on the other?

BRITAIN TO LORD OVER.

The only possible answer to these questions is that no closer union between British India and the States is contemplated and that there are to be no direct dealings between the States and British India or between the States interse. This in other words means that British India is never to have Dominion status and Great Britain is for ever to continue to be over lord having the destinies of both in her own hands.

The Princes may pride themselves in having a policy of their own and try to carry it out. The fact is that it is the policy of the British Government which either consciously or unconsciously they are adopting as their own. That policy is clearly foreshadowed by the appointment of an Enquiry Committee for the States, and a Statutory Commission for British India each to conduct its own investigations on its own terms of reference independently of the other. The first fruit of that policy is that the Princes have been induced to save the British India "Go ahead on your lines. We have nothing to do with you and will proceed on our own."

AN INSIDIOUS MOVE.

Putting myself in the place of the British Cabinet I would argue it out something like this: "Let us keep British India occupied with controversy over the Simon Commission and meanwhile see that a permanent and impenetrable barrier is created between British India and the States leaving both at our mercy. The Princes with no political insight and jealous of their own prerogatives would be alarmed at the political activities of British India and welcome any proposal which would appear to secure to them their present rank, dignity and freedom in the internal affairs of their States under the protection of the strong arm of Great Britain. The vexed question whether the States are constitutionally in alliance with the British Crown or the Government of India will be automatically solved by the Princes accepting the proposals and recommendations of the Butler Committee which will form a fresh basis of future relation between them and Great Britain. It is not expected that the recommendations of the Simon Commission will go any higher near the grant of Dominion Status to British India, but the demand for it is so insistent that it is wise to have an effective weapon at ready at hand to kill it. This weapon will be the so-called Sovereign Rights of the Princes and the Treaty obligations of Great Britain under the new arrangements brought about by the States Enquiry Committee making it incumbent on Great Britain to retain control of the army and some other important departments in her own hand and thus make it impossible for India to achieve Dominion Status."

NO RULE OF LAW.

The only flaw in the above argument is that there are four essential parties to any possible scheme of the future Government of India. The British Government, the people of British India, the Rulers of Indian States and the people of those States—but the last of these essential parties numbering millions has been entirely ignored. All that the Princes promise their own people is the "Rule of Law" a very much abused and, if I may say so, prostituted phrase of the English language. There can be no Rule of Law in the modern world where there is no Rule of the People. In the States as they are at present constituted the only Rule of Law is the will of the Princes. Is it conceivable that the people of these States who are fired by the same ambitions and aspirations as the people in British India will quietly submit to such a rule for any length of time; or that the people in British India having the closest ties of family, race and religion with them will aquiesce in their brethren on the other side of an imaginary line being governed by little autocrats while they themselves enjoy some kind of Responsible Government?

The policy I have described may seem to be useful for the time being, but is in the long run bound to leave all the parties concerned much worse of than they are at present In fact it can only form the starting point of a new and more serious conflict than anything that we have yet seen.

True statesmanship would seem unmistakably to point to a cause which would enable the four essential parties referred to above to make common cause and work together. So far as the Princes are concerned it is not only true statesmanship but in their best interest to take their own people and the people of British India into their confidence and through them to secure their special rights and privileges which will otherwise never be safe; most certainly not if the people come into their own in spite of the Princes.

PROPOSED ANTI-WAR TREATY

AMERICA INVITES DOMINIONS AND INDIA

LONDON, May 21.

Washington.—The Dominions and India are to be invited immediately by the Government to participate in negotiations for a general anti-war treaty. Invitations are being sent direct to Canada Irish Free State and through the Foreign Office to Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India.—Reuter.

COLABA-BORIVLI LOCAL SERVICE

COMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION IN AUG OR SEP. NEXT

BOMBAY, May 21.

At the 40th meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on the 26th April last, the Chairman stated that by August or September this year, he hoped that the complete local service between Borivli and Colaba would be worked by electric trains with the exception possibly of one or two steam trains which it might be necessary to run, through from Virar.—A. P.

CABLE AND WIRELESS CONFERENCE

THE PROPOSED MERGER

SIR J. GILMOUR EXPLAINS

LONDON, May 21.

The House of Commons held a debate on cable and beam wireless relations. As the debate on the supply vote would have restricted opposition in the discussion, Government moved an adjournment to enable a freest debate.

Mr. Walter Baker (Labour) said that the Opposition feared that a provisional decision with the acquiescence of Dominions had been reached alienating the control of Government on wireless. He described the Marconi-Eastern merger as a calculated attempt to force the hands of Government.

SIR J. GILMOUR'S SPEECH.

After a number of speeches, Sir John Gilmour, replying, as Chairman of the Conference, said the proposed merger for which Government had no responsibility, had to be examined in a very detailed manner, and it had necessarily been the subject of conversations between the Conference delegates and the companies concerned. These conversations and communications were still continuing, and he was unable to say when they would conclude. He pointed out that the Conference was only empowered to recommend to the Governments concerned, and was unable itself to arrive at an operative conclusion.

He added that it would be for the British Dominions and the Indian Governments to decide what they were going to do on any recommendations of the Conference. Therefore, it was impossible to say how soon it might be done, but the matter would be brought before the House before any definite action was taken.—Reuter's Special.

(A Reuter's message, dated May 14th, bearing on the subject, reads:—"In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Baker asked when the report of the Imperial Cable and Wireless Conference was likely to be issued. Mr. Baldwin replied that it was impossible to forecast the date. He understood that the deliberations of the Conference would not be concluded for some little time.")

PROPOSED "SAVAGE CASE" INQUIRY.

"MAN WITH UMBRELLA" TURNS UP.

LONDON, May 22.

The motion to appoint a Committee to enquiry into the "Savage case" incidents has been postponed pending a substantial agreement between all parties being reached, in view of the strong desire especially of Labourites, that enquiry should be limited to the interrogation of Miss Savage on the 15th May and that the issue should not be obscured by consideration of the Sir Leo Chiozza Money case.

"MAN WITH UMBRELLA" TURNES UP.

Meanwhile one of most important witnesses in the Money case, known as the "man with umbrella" has turned up and interviewed Sir Leo Chiozza Money's solicitor. He is the man who, when the detectives were taking Sir Leo and Miss Savage to the police station, handed over the umbrella which Sir Leo had left behind. He had hitherto remained in the background and had not been identified.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

LONDON, May 21.

Lima.—Several places have been seriously affected by earthquake. The Village of Jane in the Cajamarca Department has been destroyed, a number of inhabitants being buried beneath the ruins. The Town of Pimpincos has been razed to the ground. At least 25 persons perished at the latter place.—Reuter.

GROUNDLESS ALLEGATION'

DR. BESANT'S CHARGES

"POLICE NOT INTERFERING WITH CORRESPONDENCE"

MADRAS, May 21.

Replying to Dr. Besant's charges in respect of her private correspondence, the Government has issued a communique stating that there is no ground for the allegation that the police are interfering with Mrs. Besant's correspondence, and that Government is not, therefore, taking any further notice of the unfounded accusation.—A. P.

WRITS FOR LIBEL ISSUED.

(Continued from page 7)

lieved that the Labour Party leaders have made it clear that considering the sacrifice that the Party has made in its prestige and popularity in Indian circles by reason of its support to the Commission, it would be an ungraceful requital if Mr. Hartshorn is thrown overboard because the Tatas have taken offence and must needs be placated. The Labour Party's view is "Ask the Tatas to remember that the attack was not on them but their Communist ex-Manager and to drop the whole matter." But neither Sir Dorab Tata nor the Indian community in England are prepared to take such a self-denying view. The whole attitude of the Indian community in London is "Let either Mr. Hartshorn play up as gentleman and apologise in which case we can think of closing the incident or we shall see it through and not only invoke the law but also not be content until either Mr. Hartshorn is removed from the Commission or the whole Commission is boycotted with greater intensity than was ever contemplated."

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY.

In every circle where the question is discussed, the opinion is expressed that though the incident by itself may be trivial, it is still, because of the time place and person, a first class national issue, both from Indian and British point of view. In these circumstances, it is expected that important developments may be expected at no distant time.—Free Press.

BASELESS ALLEGATIONS.

MILLOWNERS' STRONG PROTEST

The following is the copy of telegram dated the 22nd inst. addressed to the Secretary of State for India by the Bombay Millowners' Association:—

"The Millowners' Association strongly protest against the Reckless allegations made by Mr. Vernon Hartshorn against Bombay industrialists generally, and particularly against one of their number, the Tatas, who are among the best employers of labour in this country. The Millowners' Association rebut these baseless allegations "in toto," and regret that one occupying an important public position calling for the exercise of more than ordinary tact and judicial outlook at the present juncture, should show himself so utterly wanting in a sense of responsibility as to make statements which are grossly offensive and without any foundation whatsoever.—(Sd.) H. H. Sawyer Acting Chairman."

SIKH LEADERS GOING TO BARDOLI

BOMBAY, May 22.

Sardar Mangal Singh, General Secretary of the Sikh League, Sardar Jaswant Singh, General Secretary of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and of the Akali Dal, and Gyni Sardar Singh of Lyallpur are proceeding to Bardoli to study the situation there on behalf of the Sikh community.—A. P.

GOVT. NOT TO INTERVENE.

TRUTH ABOUT SIR COWASJI'S ASSURANCE.

ANOTHER WORKERS' UNION REGISTERED.

The strike of the Bombay textile workers has entered in its fifth week and yet there are no signs of its termination. Ere long the problem of affording relief to the strikers will confront the leaders and that will be the beginning of the real struggle. The leaders are optimistic that if the exodus to villages reaches the figure they have anticipated there would be only a few thousand workers left in Bombay and adequate relief measures might be started. It is estimated the strike will continue for at least two months more!

GOVERNMENT SERIOUS.

It appears the Government of Bombay are really serious in regard to the promised enquiry into the question of wage reduction. At the request of the Government, the Joint Strike Committee, on Tuesday, have submitted the names of the mills where they allege reduction has been effected. Further developments are expected.

FUTILE NEGOTIATIONS.

The workers are a little restive over the question of non-payment of wages in certain mills. It appears negotiations opened by the Strike Committee with the mill authorities have borne no fruit and an urgent telegram was sent to the General Member on Monday urging Government intervention in the matter. The leaders are eagerly expecting a reply. It is feared in labour circles that if the mills withhold the wages for a much longer time the workers might be driven to desparation.

GIRNI KAMGAR MANDAL.

The registration of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal under the Trade Union Act by Mr. Mayekar who is opposed to the present mill strike has caused a stir among pro-strike leaders. As a counter-blast against this the pro-strike leaders have now decided that the Union on behalf of which they had been working should be registered under the name of Girni Kamgar Union so as to distinguish it from the Union registered by Mr. Mayekar. They allege that Mr. Mayekar's Union has only an insignificant membership.

PICKETING GOING STRONG.

Vigorous picketing is still in evidence in the mill area and there have been hitherto no untowards incidents It is a sight to see these willing volunteers discharge their work peacefully under the scorching May sun.

GOVT. AND MILL STRIKE.

NO USE OF INTERVENTION!

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In connexion with the strike in the cotton mills certain members of the Strike Committee have made speeches purporting to give an account of the interview the Committee had with the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Jr. last week. It has been suggested that the Hon. the General Member gave an assurance, that His Excellency the Governor would return to Bombay and institute an enquiry into the allegations of wage reductions and the men have been advised to wait until the Governor came. The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir gave no such assurance. His Excellency the Governor is willing to come to Bombay at any time but it is the decided opinion of Government that no useful purpose could be served by Government intervention under present conditions.

HELP TO STRIKE COMMITTEE'S FUND

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has thankfully received a donation of Rs. 51 from Sjt. Chhotalal Valabhaji through the Khadi Bhandar, Princess Street, Bombay. The amount is being sent to the Bombay Mills Joint Strike Committee.

CALCUTTA JUTE STRIKE

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF WORK

CALCUTTA, May 21.

There was today a partial resumption of work at the Cossipore and Chitpore Jute Presses. About 400 employees of the Calcutta Hydraulic Press returned to work to-day.

TRIAL OF STRIKE LEADER OPENS.

The trial of Jai Narain Singh, the jute press strike leader and seven others on charges of rioting and other offences in connection with the disturbances at the Calcutta Hydraulic at Chitpore on May 16, opened in the Court of the Police Magistrate at Sealdah to-day. Mr. A. D. Gordon, Deputy Commissioner, north Calcutta Division, examined said that under Jai Narain's orders brick bats and other missiles were thrown by strikers on the day in question. Some of the injured persons were taken to hospital. —A. P.

E. I. R. STRIKE.

APPEAL TO EUROPEAN LABOUR FOR FUNDS

CALCUTTA, May 21

The Secretary of the East Indian Railway Union has cable to the Workers' League of India in London asking it to appeal for immediate relief for Indian workers to all European labour circles.

POLICE PROTECTION TO BE OFFERED

The Railway workshops at Lillooah are expected to be opened tomorrow and police protection will be given to those who are willing to resume work.

CASE AGAINST UNION OFFICIAL ADJOURNED.

The case of alleged rioting and other offences against Shibnath Bannerjee of the E. I. R. Labour Union and four others has been adjourned until June 5 to enable the defence to move the High Court for transfer of the case.—A. P.

GREEK POLITICAL SITUATION.

VENIZELOS TO FORM GOVERNMENT

LONDON, May 21.

Athen.—The political situation has been clarified to the extent that the Cabinet is resigning, and the Venizelos will be summoned to form the Government. He will dissolve the Parliament and arrange to hold elections in two months. Meantime he will personally conduct the campaign throughout the country.—Reuter.

INDIAN TEA AND EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question Mr. Amery stated that the Indian Tea Association had sought assistance of the Empire Marketing Board for research and publicity on behalf of India tea. The Board was considering the latter possibility.—Reuter's Special.

PROPOSED MUSLIM PAPER FOR LUCKNOW.

FYZABAD, May 21.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Raja Nawab Ali and others delivered speeches at a meeting held here in connection with a proposal to start a newspaper at Lucknow. Their appeal to the Public to buy shares met with an encouraging response from the Moslem public.—A. P.

THE CHINESE STRUGGLE

JAPAN CONCENTRATING ON MUKDEN

LONDON, May 21.

Tokio.—In view of the serious situation there, the General Staff has instructed the Commander of Japanese troops in Manchuria to concentrate every available unity on Mukdet. The Brigade which yas recently ordered to Dairen from Tsingtao has been instructed to proceed immediately to Mukden.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN NATIONALS

Shanghai.—The American Minister, Mr. MacMurray has sent to the Nanking Government a Note drawing attention to the killing of two American missionaries during the nationalist advance on Shantung, and urging that only the best disciplined troops should be sent to Peking and Tientsin areas. The Note adds that the United States Government is prepared to us American forces in China to protect American nationals but calls on the nationalists to take steps to prevent violence against foreigners in future.—Reuter.

Amsterdam.—It is reported from Khartoum that Van Lear Black's flight has been abandoned for the present in consequence of engine trouble and the difficulties arising from lack of suitable landing places. —Reuter.

AMANULLAH'S ADMIRATION FOR KEMAL

AN IMPORTANT INTERVIEW

MOVE TOWARDS REFORM IN NEAR EAST

LONDON, May 21.

Angora.—Political circles attach considerable importance to an hour's interview between Mustapha Kemal and King Amanullah relating, it is believed, to the Near Eastern policy of Turkey and Afghanistan and on the ways and means of leading the peoples of the Near East towards reform.

PRESIDENT'S BANQUET TO KING.

Angora.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha gave a banquet to the King and Queen of Afghanistan. Cordial speeches were made by the King and the President, the latter recalling the historic bonds of friendly relations between Afghanistan and Turkey. He also referred to an "importance and delicacy of the geographical position of Afghanistan" King Amanullah expressed an admiration for Kemal Pasha's work.—Reuter.

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WHOLE COUNTRY BEHIND BARDOLI

(Continued from page 7.)

voluntary exile to uphold the sanctity of his father's word.

He described how Government was already showing signs of disintegration under its own violence. A Pathan was caught red-handed stealing salt at the railway station while on active duty and was in lock up. The batch of Pathans who were seen that very evening by Mr. Jairamdas and party drawing destrained carts like bullocks were so ashamed of their task that they ran away and hid themselves when some one tried to snap them. These Government servants deserved to be pitied as they could do no better. But the cultivator could earn his living by honest industry. His treasure lay not in the soil, but in the industry of his arm which no Government could confiscate. They could maintain themselves by spinning and weaving and thereby not only clothe Gujarat, but set an example to the whole country.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Referring to the recent cases of distraint of bullock-carts and house-breaking by the Pathans, he advised them to wrench off the wheels of the former and to barricade their doors and windows so that they might have to be hewn down and Government be exposed in all its nakedness. He also advised them to keep nothing in their backyards that could be conveniently seized upon and warned them against lending ear to the siren voices of the officials who wanted to demoralise and divide them. A sum of Rs. 95 was presented by the people for the Satyagraha Fund.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has just arrived.

19 MORE PROSECUTIONS

CHARGES OF ABUSE ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARDOLI, May 21.

Bardoli has become the place of pilgrimage to Leaders and people from different parts of India flock here in great numbers daily. Mr. Jayaramdas of Sind, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai and some leaders from Sind and Madras have come here to-day. Volunteers also are pouring in great numbers. Mr . Nariman has left for Bombay. He is expected here again on 2nd June. Dr. Ansari and Maulana Shaukatali are coming here very shortly.

19 MORE PROSECUTIONS LAUNCHED.

On the complaint of one Chandru Gopal, a police constable (1) Kunvarji Gopal, (2) Ramji Morar, (3) Dahya Mavaji Prema, (4) Gosai Govind, (5) Naran Uka, (6) Kanji Morar, (7) Nagha Kala, (8) Jivan Prema, (9) Kala Naran, (10) Dahya Bhagvan, (11) Ranchhod Deva, (12) Khusal Deva, (13) Ramji Naran, (14) Chhita Prema, (15) Jivan Dayal, (16) Chunilal Rama, (17) Parbhu Morar, (18) Bhogilal Chunilal, a student of Gujerat Vidya Pith and (19) Hirjibhai Dungarji, a motor cleaner of Bardoli Swarajya Ashram, were placed to-day before Mr. E. I. Patel, First Class Resident Magistrate of Bardoli, on charges under sections 147, 353 and 186 of the Indian Penal Code. The case for the prosecution was that on the 19th of April, when carts loaded with the kit of the District Deputy Collector, driven by Revenue peons and accompanied by the police were taken to Valod from Bardoli, at Vankaner, a village between Bardoli and Valod, Ramji Morar, accused No. 2, Khushal Uka accused No. 12, and Ramji Naran accused No. 13, collected other volunteers and they then abused, assaulted and obstructed the public servants in the performance of their duty. They detained them for nearly one hour and a half at Vankaner. Some of the accused were defended by Mr. Satyasukhram Vora, Hariratna Dave and Hajari, pleaders from Surat. Others are undefended. After recording some evidence, further hearing has been adjourned.

PLEADINGS AND PRAYERS FAIL

SUMMARY REJECTION OF REASONABLE PROPOSALS

The following correspondence has passed between the Private Secretary to the Governor and Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, previous to the resignation from the Legislative Council of the seven Gujarat members:—

On April 18 Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai wrote:—

My dear Mr. Ker,—I send herewith a letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor by eight Gujarat members of the Council.

Please submit it to His Excellency for his consideration. I shall be in Mahableshwar in connection with the Small Holdings Bill from 23rd for a week, and shall be staying with the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal at the "Valley View", so if asked I shall be very glad to wait upon His Excellency.—Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) DADUBHAI P. DESAI.

LETTER TO GOVERNOR

To
His Excellency the Right Hon.
Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Bombay.

Your Excellency,—We the elected representatives of Gujarat feel compelled to bring to the notice of Your Excellency one serious and important grievance of the people of Gujarat.

PETITIONS UNHEEDED.

In the year 1924-25 a fresh revision settlement was made in the two Talukas of Bardoli and Chorasi in the Surat District. As soon as these proposals were published petitions of objections were submitted from the villages of both these Talukas, but no heed was paid by Government to these petitions. Several representatives of the cultivators of these two Talukas waited in deputation on the Hon. the Revenue Member, but a deaf ear was turned to their request also. Subsequently representations were submitted by both the elected representatives of the Surat District in which a very strong case was made out against the proposed revision settlement proposals; and they contained a request for a fresh independent inquiry. But no attention was paid even to these representations. Finally Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, in his letter dated the 6th February, 1928, addressed to Your Excellency, again asked for a fresh independent inquiry but Government, instead of listening to him, had the impudence to call him an "outsider."

DRIVEN TO EXTREME STEP.

But we have to regret to observe that so far Government have paid no heed to any of the above representations and have compelled the poor people of Gujarat to have recourse to the extreme step of non-payment of Land Revenue after they had exhausted each and every possible means, without getting any redress from Government. We are, therefore, compelled to state that the responsibility for this step of non-payment of land revenue lies on the shoulders of Government.

SETTLEMENT REVISION.

Some of us had met at Bardoli on 11th April, 1928, to consider the best way out of the difficulty and to suggest a solution. We are, after a full and proper inquiry, satisfied that the very data placed by the Settlement Officer before Government in the form of statistics and figures of rentals, etc., are wrong, erroneous and defective and consequently the conclusions of Government which are based on those figures are bound to be wrong and erroneous. The Settlement Officer has collected the data through village officers and has not taken the trouble to check or verify them, nor has he made any allowance for improvements as is required by proviso to Section 107, Land Revenue Code. Further, the Settlement Officer has acted wrongly in informally sending his report to the Settlement Commissioner and submitting it formally after receiving it back from him.

WRONG PRINCIPLES.

Moreover, the Settlement Commissioner has totally rejected the report of the Settlement Officer and has, as admitted by Government, practically re-written it. He has changed both the 'maxima' rates and the grouping of villages and these changes have been accepted by Government. But the report of the Settlement Commissioner has not been published nor have any objections been invited against it. The Settlement Commissioner has proceeded on wrong principles and has committed a serious blunder about facts. In para 21 of his report he states that "the Settlement Officer has collected rents for 42,923 acres out of a gross area of 1,26,982 acres." He has from this drawn the conclusion that at least 1|3 of the area of the taluka is leased on cash rental. But the leased area of acres 42,923 is not for one year but for seven years as is clear from a closer scrutiny. This means that the area leased is not 1|3 but 1|20. It is obviously wrong to base assessments for 100 per cent. lands on figures collected for 5 per cent. of the lands. In short and as a matter of fact, the report of the Settlement Commissioner contains the strongest arguments for a fresh inquiry.

REASONABLE REQUEST.

We therefore take this opportunity of requesting Your Excellency to order a fresh and independent inquiry on the lines suggested by Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel in his letter dated the 6th February addressed to Your Excellency and hope that this reasonable request of ours will be granted. If, however, Your Excellency is unable to accept this proposal, we will have no other alternative but to tender our resignations from the Bombay Legislative Council and to offer ourselves for re-election in order to prove it to Your Excellency that the whole of Gujarat is behind us in this demand for a fresh and independent inquiry.—We have, etc.,

(Sd.) Dadubhai P. Desai, Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan, M. K. Dixit, H. B. Shivdasani, Bhimbhai R. Naik, W. S. Mukadam, Jivabhai R. Patel, Amritlal D. Sheth (by wire).

THE REPLY

On 20th April the Private Secretary replied:—

I am to return the letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor by eight Gujarat members of the Legislative Council, including yourself, which was received with your covering letter of the 18th instant, and to draw your attention to the passage in which you state with regard to Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel that "Government, instead of listening to him, had the impudence to call him an outsider."

SUMMARY REJECTION.

Apart from the fact that this statement is not correct, His Excellency is quite sure that you will understand that the language in which the statement is made is such that, in his position as head of the Government, he must decline to reply to the other points raised in the communication and that it also prevents him from considering the letter at all in its present form.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) J. C. KER.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C.

NO DISCOURTESY TO GOVERNMENT.

The following letter was received in reply dated April 21st:—

Dear Mr. Ker,—I am in receipt of your letter dated 20th April, 1928, and, in reply thereto, I desire to assure His Excellency on behalf of the eight Gujarat members that none of them had any intention whatever to be in any way discourteous to the Government.

I am glad to learn that the statement attributed to Government in our representation was not made by them, and I fully appreciate the difficulty of His Excellency in dealing with our representation as it stands. On behalf of the signatories, therefore, I request that for the words "had the impudence to call him an outsider" the following words be substituted "treated it as coming from outside."

REPRESENTATION RETURNED.

I trust that this amendment will meet the objection raised, and that His Excellency will be disposed to consider the representation on its merits. I return the representation which you will kindly submit to His Excellency with the amendment as suggested by me above.

I shall be in Mahableshwar on the 23rd noon, and shall be glad to have an opportunity of explaining the misunderstanding to His Excellency at such time as he might be pleased to fix. My address will be "Valley View", Mahableshwar.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) DADUBHAI P. DESAI.

GOVT UNCOMPROMISING

The Private Secretary replied as follows on April 23:—

I am to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st of April, and to say that His Excellency has been pleased to accept the explanation and apology offered by you, on your own behalf and on behalf of the other signatories to the joint letter from eight Gujarat members of the Council, and to take into consideration their letter as amended on their behalf by you.

NO CASE FOR BARDOLI?

When so much has been written about the way in which this settlement was prepared, it cannot be repeated too often that the Settlement Officer proposed an increase of 30.59 per cent. The Settlement Commissioner reduced this to 29.03 per cent., whilst Government contented themselves with 21.97 per cent., a figure which has been further reduced to approximately 20 per cent., owing to the regrouping of certain villages which has recently been sanctioned. His Excellency is satisfied that the modification in the grouping thus made has removed any trace of unfairness that might have been present before, and he is further satisfied that since the date of the previous revision settlement which was made 30 years ago, the profits of agriculture in Bardoli Taluka have increased by much more than 20 per cent., and that consequently it is equitable that the assessment being Government's share of these profits, the increase of which is mainly due to Government action, should be 20 per cent over all. In these circumstances, His Excellency cannot see that any case has been made out for re-consideration of the terms of the settlement.

"SELF-EVIDENT PROPOSITION."

The decision whether you and the other seven members of the Council should tender your resignations is one that must, of course, rest with yourselves. It would prove that you are opposed to any increase in the Land Revenue in Bardoli Taluka, and perhaps in any other part of Gujarat, and if you were re-elected, it would prove that the electors of Gujarat were equally opposed to any increase, and were desirous of avoiding any further taxation themselves. I am to suggest, however, that it does not require such an extreme step as the resignation of eight members of the Council to prove this self-evident and axiomatic proposition. His Excellency has no doubt that anybody of tax-payers in any country would be equally unanimous in their desire that some sections of the community, other than themselves, should bear the burden of taxation. Indeed one of the main preoccupations of Government in every country is to adjust this burden equitably, and the shifting of the incidence of taxation is an important plank in the platform of every political party.

THE COUNCIL DECISION.

The consequence is that, if each section of the community were consulted separately, no taxes would be levied at all by any Government or Municipality or Local Board, and it is necessary for each authority to take into consideration the views of the representatives of the people concerned 'as a whole' and not by sections. As you are aware, the question of Bardoli was discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 13th of March last. The Hon. mover of the resolution for lack of time did not attempt to make out a case against the decisions reached by Government, but he challenged Government to go to a division. Government acceded to his request and the motion was defeated by '44' votes to '35', and the decision taken by Government was thus endorsed by the Legislative Council.

NO FURTHER ENQUIRY!

His Excellency considers that, for the reasons explained above, he must be influenced in this matter rather by the considered opinion of the Legislative Council as a whole than by that of a part of the Council closely interested in the question under discussion. For these reasons, His Excellency regrets that he does not find it possible to accede to your request for a further enquiry into the settlement of Bardoli Taluka.

(Sd.) J. C. KER.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C.

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RELIGION AND POLITICS

(Continued from page 6.)

way to mend matters. "After all God does exist and if He exists, you cannot shove Him into a corner and say: 'That is your place, and, as for the world and life, it belongs to us": He pervades and returns. "Every age of denial is only a preparation for a larger and more comprehensive affirmation."

INDIA'S PECULIAR CHARACTERISTIC.

It is a special characteristic of India borne out by her long history that the heart of her people can be deeply moved only through a religious and spiritual appeal. In the words of Swami Vivekananda, "Every improvement in India requires first of all an upheaval in religion." Thus a deep and wide spiritual movement is an essential necessity for building up the national life in our country. This is the most important constructive work before us and like all other constructive work must be kept apart from politics. As national education should be done not for serving any political purpose but for the sake of education, as village reconstruction should be done for the sake of creating life in the villages, so the religious reform movement also should be carried on solely for the purpose of educating the people in the true principles and practice of religion. This will be done not by rational interpretations or learned expositions, not merely by intellectual synthesis or sentimental appeals or conventional piety or asceticism. Those alone, who realise spiritual life by 'sadhana' and live the essential truths of religion in themselves, can hope to really touch the heart and soul of the people, save them from the clutches of false prophets and lead them to the true spiritual path. It is thus, also, that the Hindu-Muslim problem will be ultimately solved as indeed was attempted in the past, though imperfectly and prematurely, once by Akbar the Great and subsequently by the Sikh Khalsa who sought to combine the deepest elements of Islam and Vedanta.

TRUE CAUSE OF COMMUNAL TROUBLE.

But we differ absolutely from those who regard religion to be the root of all our evils and advise the removal of religious superstitions and communal troubles as an essential condition for the independence of India. The communal trouble is being aggravated by the presence of a third party in power whose vital interest it is to perpetuate the trouble; so this problem can never be solved satisfactorily until India gains full independence. As regards religious reform, only a free India can hope to manifest her true soul and harmonise the life of all her people on the basis of a rich creative thought and culture. Religion as it is being preached and practised in India, may not be perfect, but in this respect India is certainly not worse than Ireland, Russia or Turkey, and if these countries could bring about revolutionary changes in the State inspite of their religious obsession, why should not India be able to do the same?

RELIGION NO BAR TO NATIONAL FREEDOM.

Ireland was substantially helped in its struggle for freedom by the Catholic priests and the Catholic organisations throughout the country. It was the religious-ridden masses of Russia who overthrew the Czar and made room for the Soviet regime; and already the Communists there have been compelled to abandon dramatic and drastic measures against religion so that they might not alienate the sympathy of the masses. Turkey established her independence and asserted herself fully in the comity of nations before she could take up the present reconstruction movement. Until replaced by the new Civil Code introduced by Kemal Pasha, the laws in Turkey had been based on the Koran, every law being religious in its significance; only the other day religion there was separated from the State and even then it was expressly declared that the principle did not imply irreligion. Even the big Imperialistic Powers of the world are not free from the tentacles of the religious octopus. The superstitious beliefs in Christianity widely prevalent among the English people have not prevented them from building up a world-wide empire and keeping three hundred millions Indians under bondage. The "Crisis" of New York recently made the following observations on the present Prayer Book upheaval in England: "It is a little out-dated scrap of Mediaevalism and centres mainly around the disposition of a bit of bread and wine, "blessed" by Mumbo-Jambo. Can this be set aside for a sick man to pray at and is this not idolatry? What of it? Apparently everything. Strong men in tears, statesmen in antics of wrath parties disrupted and the world's greatest empire in throes of dismay. While the same England is unmoved by starving miners, child-slavery in South Africa, the disenfranchisement of a few hundred million Indians and a world armed for murder and war. And yet, they call this *White Civilisation.*"

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

The wonderful national discipline of the Japanese and their unparalleled patriotism have rightly won the admiration of the whole world. And yet, the basis of this national greatness of the Japanese people is the faith that their departed ancestors are present everywhere in the country, observing their conduct at every moment of their lives and are supporting them in all their difficulties and distress. The Japanese are in no mood to give up this valuable piece of "superstition"; on the other hand, their foremost thinkers, like Dr. Inazo Nitobe of international fame, are hoping that "with the progress of biology, science and the discovery of secrets pertaining to heredity, ancestor-worship will become a most scientific attitude of mind."

FOOLISH CRUSADE.

If religion has not degenerated Shinto Japan, Protestant England, Catholic France, if religion has not prevented Ireland, Russia, Turkey, Afghanistan from gaining their independence and asserting their existence, why should India place a crusade against religion and religious beliefs in the forefront of her national struggle for Swaraj? On the other hand, if we look a little backward, we find that the present national movement in India began in a religious upheaval. The Swadeshi agitation in Bengal in 1905-1906 really inaugurated the freedom movement in India and all the foremost leaders of the Swadeshi movement were disciples of spiritual *gurus;* they were influenced more by Ramkrishna and Vivekananda than by Dadabhai Naoroji and other political thinkers of the day. Then the sublime *mantra,* Bande Mataram, which is creating a new India, has had its origin in the *shakti*-worship of Bengal.

NO CONFUSION WITH POLITICS.

But there can be no doubt that religion should not be confused with politics. Let all patriotic men and women, irrespective of caste or creed, combine to free their country first so that their respective religions may flourish in the atmosphere of freedom. It is worth while to quote here in this connection the most valuable suggestions made by Miss Zakkiya Sulaiman, the distinguished Egyptian lady, during her recent tour in India. "If the Muslims in India have more attention to the teachings of Islam, they will learn that there should be no persecution in religion. Islam is essentially a religion of peace and progress. If they understand the teachings of the Quran better, there will be no trouble. In Egypt, people placed country before religion. During the national upheaval, the Muslims and the Christians worked under the same flag of 'cross and crescent', an emblem of unity and signifying Egypt first and religion next—instead of the old and traditional flag of Egypt having the crescent and the three stars." That is the ideal relation between religion and politics and should be followed both by the Hindus and the Muslims in India

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INDIAN HIGH COURT BILL

LORDS PASS FIRST READING

LONDON, May 21.

The House of Lords passed the first reading of the Indian High Courts Bill, equalising the position of barristers, advocates and pleaders under the Government of India Act.—Reuter.

Trichinoply May 21st.—On a charge of impersonating as side-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor and inducing young men to part with their money on promise of obtaining them employment, Henry Solomon has been arrested by the Srirangam Police under sections 419 and 420, I. P. C.—A. P.

Mehsana, May 19th. While they were proceeding singing "Bhajans" along the public road in Mehsana, several Sadhus of the Ramnandi sect are alleged to have been assaulted by a crowd of Muslims which came rushing out of a mosque. Two Sadhus and Patidar were injured in the scuffle. The State police soon arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd.—A. P.

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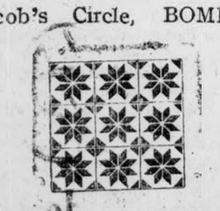

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KATHIAWAR NOTES

SATRUNJAYA POURPARLERS AT SIMLA

RETURN OF BHAVNAGAR MAHARAJAH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, May 20.

The Jains of Rajkot heard with great relief the news of the Viceroy's decision to examine personally the long-standing Jain-Palitana dispute. Mr. Chamanlal, the Palitana Karbhari, has left for Simla. The Thakore Saheb who was at Rajkot has also departed, and the Jain Deputation too, will have reached Simla by the time this is published. Sir Chimanlal has, it is said, prepared a convincing case for the Jains, and if my information is correct, great stress has been laid on the fact that it was the Jain community who saved Palitana by rendering the timely and extraordinary help to the ancestors of the present Thakore Saheb whilst they were on the brink of precipice.

TOWARDS BARDOLI.

Sooner than was anticipated are all roads likely to lead to Bardoli. The people of Kathiawar too, are not going to let the grass grow under their feet, and it is seriously contemplated to despatch to Bardoli the first batch of the Kathiawadi volunteers.

"DARBARI" ADMINISTRATION.

The woes of the people of the Kathi Principalities know no bounds. The administration of these estates is being carried on largely on the principle of 'eat, wrink and enjoy.' Little wonder then that there is great discontent among the people. Let us yet hope our Rawatwallas and Muluwallas will mend their ways whilst yet there is time.

ONCE AGAIN.

Morvi is enjoying a well-earned slumber after very exciting times. The present Maharaja is a lover of quiet, and his choice of a Dewan has evidently fallen on a comparatively quiet, steady and peace-loving man. But this humdrum state of things has caused discontent amongst a few thirsty souls, and they are thinking of persuading the Thakore Saheb to substitute Dewan Stork for Dewan Log.

The minor Maharaja Krishna Kumarsinghji of Bhavnagar is expected to arrive from England by the middle of the next month. Bhavnagar is preparing for a grand welcome.

AN INDIAN BOY'S DISCOVERY

A WIRELESS APPARATUS

Hans Raj, the son of a retired Engineer and a student of the D. M. A. B. High School, Lyalpur, has invented an instrument by which wireless messages can be sent to a distance of 5 miles. For the last three days he has been giving a demonstration of his instrument to, among others, some highly educated and respectable persons. The instrument consists of a transmitting and a receiving apparatus. The first apparatus consists of a pair of glasses and two electro-magnets which are worked by electricity. A reflection of the message falls on glasses and, a picture is thrown, through the lens, near the electro-magnets which convert the light rays into electro-magnetic waves.

The receiving machine is placed five miles away. The electro-magnetic waves get re-converted, through the lens, into light rays and a picture is formed of the message.

His demonstrations have created a great interest. On the occasion of the Exhibition held in connection with the Lahore Arya Samaj Conference the boy had sent a battery which was especially noticed in the report.—"Tej."

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AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT VIJAPUR

SUBA'S STRONG PLEA FOR CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

VIJAPUR, May 19.

An Agricultural Show and a health exhibition were held at Vijapur in Kadi district under the joint auspices of the District Board and the Dist. Agricultural Association. The Dewan of Baroda in opening the Show, addressed the gathering on the importance of subsidiary industries. He complimented the local workers on successfully organising the Show and hoped that the Khedut Sabha would have a successful career. He then declared the Show open.

The Show was held in the spacious grounds just near the railway station. A large area which was tastefully decorated with multicoloured flags and buntings presented a gay and lively appearance with its finely selected specimens of cattle, 160 in number, its varied collection of grains, amounting to some 300 exhibits) and other farm produce, its interesting Agricultural Machinery Section. Mr. Sane the director of agriculture, addressed the people on the subject of better farming and Dr. Pandit on Sanitation. The library department gave a cinema show at night.

MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual gathering of the Kadi Prant Khedut Subha—Dist. Agricultural Association was held in the exhibition Pandal the next morning, with Mr. Mukerjea the Suba of the district, presided. In his presidential address Mr. Murkerjea traced the chequered history of the Sabha dating until it was revived in 1927 and had since attained a permanent place in the agricultural life of the district. At present the Association had under contemplation a plan of a travelling exhibition which it hoped to carry out early next winter. Two railway waggons would be chartered for the purpose and demonstrations and lectures would be given at all stations in the Prant.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

The speaker exhorted the members to remember that co-operation and consolidation were the life and soul of the social organisation of a nation. It was, he said, up to the Khedut Sabha to organise co-operative cattle-breeding, co-operative milk-distribution, co-operative banking, co-operative seed-supply etc. if it was really interested in the revival of agriculture.

Mr. Mukerjea referred to the Pusa wheat experiment, and said that it was now conclusively proved that in comparison with other wheats., the Pusa variety yielded a better crop in addition to offering a much greater resistance to the disease known as 'rust.' The Khedut Sabha could do a lot of good if it took up the work of popularising this variety by opening Pusa Wheat Co-operative Societies everywhere. He then referred to the necessity of reorganising village life with an eye to village sanitation.

Resolutions were passed, recommending the formation of Pusa Wheat Growers'. Societies, asking the Local Board to reserve Rs. 1,000 for cattle breeding and requesting the Government of Baroda to open Land Mortgage Banks.

In the evening the State Agricultural Department and Messrs. Volkart Bros. of Bombay gave tractor ploughing demonstrations which attracted a large crowd.

The State Veterinary Surgeon Mr. Vasavda demonstrated the new Burdizzo method of castration of cattle.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE MEETS

The Co-operative Conference met on Wednesday the 16th, some 300 delegates attending. Mr. Sevaklal the State Registrar of Societies was also present. Mr. Mukerjea addressing the conference from the chair made some extremely pertinent remarks on the working of this movement in the best interests of the farming community. He emphasised the starting of Land Mortgage Banks in selected places and he advocated the extension of the co-operative principle into other activities particularly in the direction of Power farming, the growing of Pusa wheat and the development of irrigation facilities. Co-operation was a powerful handmaid to the development of subsidiary industries, in particular of the handloom weaving, to increase the earning power of the ryots. He stressed the need of training the co-operative workers in all the minutiae of their organisation.

FILM DEMONSTRATION OF FARMING.

Tractor demonstrations this evening attracted even larger crowds than on the previous day. An interesting film illustrating all the operations of farming with machinery was exhibited in the cinema show at night.

On the 17th morning Mrs. Mukerjea was to have presided over the Baby Show and health exhibition but in her unavoidable absence Mr. Mukerjea was asked to take her place. He read out her message to the people which was "Let the Baby Show not be a show merely. I hope some permanent good will result in the shape of a child clinic and maternity benefits for the poor women in labour." Mr. Ramchandra Amin, Drs. Pandit and Shukla addressed the gathering after which prizes were given to 61 out of 728 babies who were examined. The Agricultural Show was a great success, some ten to fifteen thousand visitors having taken advantage of it.

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L.302

POPULARISING INDIAN PRODUCTS

SUCCESS IN BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MARKETS

There is at present a general wave of interest throughout the United Kingdom in Empire products of all kinds and classes. This interest was awakened by the Wembley Exhibition and has been skilfully developed by the Empire Marketing Board. The Board erects all Empire stands at the most important exhibitions, the charge for these stands being defrayed from the £1,000,000 allocated annually by the Britih Government to Empire research and publicity. The Indian and Dominion High Commissioners are thus enabled to participate in British exhibitions at minimum cost. The Indian Trade Commissioner receives many enquiries for Indian goods, which have been the result of participation in Empire Fairs and Shopping Weeks. As an instance of how these exhibitions are a valuable means of bringing Indian goods to the notice of trade buyers, mention may be made of the success which attended the stall taken by the Bihar and Orissa Government at the British Industries Fair this year. It has led to business being established not only with several firms in England, but also with some very large dealers in Canada and the United States. Interest was also shown in the stall by a number of British and Continental firms who examined and made notes of the goods displayed and took agency cards.

PARTICIPATION IN CONTINENTAL FAIRS.

Until recently the Indian Trade Commissioner tended to concentrate on the United Kingdom partly because exhibition of Indian products there is cheaper than on the Continent for the reaons already stated, and partly in order to take advantage of the special interest displayed in the Empire goods. The experience gained by participation in the Antwerp Colonial Fair of 1926 and the results of enquiries made elsewhere, however, showed that Indian goods on the whole were less well known on the Continent than in the United Kingdom, and that it would not pay to neglect the Continental markets. The Milan Fair, in particular, attracts buyers from all over central and eastern Europe—areas in which Indian goods are not as widely known as they should be. The Indian Trade Commissioner, therefore, participated in the Milan, Antwerp, Leipzig and Prague Fairs this year. As far as can be seen, exhibitions on the Continent are the best media for advertising Indian goods. So far, Indian produce classed under the heads of fibres, minerals, cereals, oil-seeds, nuts, tan-stuffs, spices, tea, coffee, shellac, drugs, timber, fish products, oils, condiments, artware, fancy textiles and miscellaneous have been exhibited at these Continental fairs.

INDIAN STALL AT LEIPZIG.

The Indian stall at the Leipzig Fair, to take one example, was a great success. It has led to a large number of enquiries, so large that even if only 10 per cent. of the correspondence bears fruit, a good deal will have been done to stimulate India's trade. The Advertising Expert, speaking of Indian representation at the Fair, remarked that "India was the only unit of the Empire overseas officially represented, and it was impossible not to feel that the interest aroused among foreign buyers in her exhibits could equally have been gained by some of the Dominions and Colonies had their products been in evidence.' This is no small testimony to the endeavours which are being made to interest foreign firms in India's products.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 23 1928

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LEGAL ROMANCES.

LAW CASES WHICH HAVE AMAZED THE WORLD

DEFECTIVE MARRIAGE AS A BLESSING IN DISGUISE

COMPLICATED MATRIMONIAL CASES

Dipping into the Law Reports is an attractive intellectual pursuit, which rewards the dipper with much curious, authentic information concerning the habits and customs of his fellow-creatures. Incidentally he gains a nodding acquaintance with the law and legal principles. But to understand what he reads he must learn something about legal history rules, and procedure. In other words, he must obtain an elementary knowledge of the law. To supply laymen with this information, Professor Jenks, of London University, has published "The Book of English Law" (John Murray, 12s.), with an illuminating foreword by that distinguished jurist, Lord Atkin. The Professor has performed a Herculean task in summarizing English Law in 436 pages, and I cordially re-echo the compliments showered upon him by Lord Atkin. Nevertheless I warn the lay reader not to read too much of the book at one sitting. Rather let him take a chapter, or even half a chapter, at a time. He will thus absorb and enjoy, what he reads instead of becoming weary and bored. For the rough and tumble of life there is no better method of training the mind than to study legal maxims and rules of evidence. Of these a popular account will be found in a little book I perpetrated some time ago called "Some Things that Matter," reprinted at 2s. 6d. in Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's "People's Library" writes Lord Riddell in "John O'London's Weekly".

A ROMANCE.

Much of our law is based on what lawyers call "leading cases," round each of which are grouped subsidiary cases dealing more or less with the same points. When I can find time I propose to epitomize some of these for the benefit of readers of John O'London's Weekly. Meanwhile, to show that the Law Reports are a mine, not only of legal principles, but of romance I have summarized a few recent cases in which the strangeness of the facts predominates over the legal principles involved.

I. The case of Mr. Harnett reads rather like a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. In 1912 he was wrongly locked up as a lunatic. In 1921 he escaped. In 1922 he brought an action against the doctor who had certified him. In 1926, after a trial extending over several days, the jury found a verdict in his favour and awarded him £500 damages. The defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitations because the action had not been brought within six years from the date of the wrongful certificate. To this Harnett replied that the statute specially provides that time shall not run against a lunatic. "Quite true," said the defendant, "but the jury have found that you were not a lunatic. It is true that from 1912 o 1922 you were legally a lunatic and treated as such, but that makes no difference. You must be both a lunatic and not a lunatic. You must be one or the other." The House of Lords before whom in 1927 Harnett argued his case with much ability saw no way out of the impasse, and so after a three days' hearing he lost his appeal.

II. The mutability of human affairs was displayed in a striking fashion by the experiences of a professional cricketer named Seymour, employed by the Kent County Cricket Club. In 1920 he was allowed a benefit match which realized £939. In 1923 this sum, with an additional £975, was paid to him so that he might purchase farm. You would have imagined that then he was on the road to a happy and prosperous country life. Not at all. The £939 excited the cupidity of the Income Tax authorities, who relentlessly pursued the unhappy man from Court to Court until at last he reached the House of Lords. Here he was tackled by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and a junior counsel. The case lasted two days, but finally the much-harassed Seymour won on the ground that the £939 was a personal gift and not a perquisite or indirect remuneration for his services. The tax involved was less than £250. The costs must have amounted to £2,000. No wonder Lord Carson said that such a litigation was a great burden on the subject, and that he hoped Seymour would be fully indemnified against costs. I wonder how much the case cost the tax-payers!

MATRIMONIAL CASES.

III. The history of the, to us, complicated matrimonial affairs of Cheang Ah Quee, a wealthy Chinese gentleman who resided and caried on business in the Straits Settlements, proves that feminine jealousy, or perhaps I should say its absence, depends on custom and tradition. Ah Quee, who died in 1901, had in succession three "t'sais," or principal wives, two of whom survived him. He had also four "t'sips," or secondary wives, all of whom survived him. A "t'sip" has a legal status. She can be divorced and she and her children are entitled to a share in the husband's estate if he dies intestate. The Judicial Committee were called upon to decide whether £an Ah Loy, one of Ah Quee's "t'sips," and her daughter were so entitled, it being questionable whether a marriage ceremony had taken place. The ceremony consists in the prospective "t'sip" doing obedience to the "t'sai" and serving tea to her and her husband's relatives. The evidence proved that Ah Quee was married with elaborate ceremonies early in life to Lim Ah Chen ('T'sai I.), who survived him. Later he went to Penang, but she remained in China. In Penang Ah Quee married Tan Gek Im (T'sai II.) and Teng Nyong (T'sai III.). Tan Ah Loy lived with 'Tsai III. She became a t'sip at twenty-two. A ceremony took place during which she worshipped the gods, served tea to T'sai III. and Ah Quee's sister-in-law, attended a feast with over ten guests present, and was confirmed by one Oh Kit Niang. She lived with Ah Quee for twenty-six years, that is until the date of his death, and had three children by him She accompanied Ah Quee on three occasions when he went to China to visit T'sai I., who recognized Tan Ah Loy as a properly-constituted t'sip.

After Ah Quee's death, Tan Ah Loy resided with Tan Gek Im (T'sai II.), and when that lady died she bequeathed legacies to Tan Ah Loy and her daughter, describing the former as her sister and the latter as her step-daughter! Thus we see that Tan Ah Loy lived on amicable terms with all three "t'sais." Probably she had charm and tact. We are told nothing about the other three t'sips. Tan Ah Loy and her daughter, or I should say their representatives, won the appeal. It was not heard until 1919. Meanwhile both Tan Ah Loy and her daughter had died. The Court held that, though usual, a ceremony is not necessary to constitute a t'sip, the crucial point being whether she has been regarded as such by her alleged husband. Therefore it was immaterial whether or not there had been a ceremony. No doubt these facts, similar to those in several other appeals, will arouse reflections in the minds of philosophers and students of comparative sociology. Here we find three Chinese ladies (T'sais I., II., and III.) living independent lives, all apparently quite satisfied with their lots and all on terms of amity with Tan Ah Loy, a t'sip who probably came from a lower class. As Hamlet says, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so."

IV. From a study of the Law Reports it appears that a defective marriage is often a present help in time of trouble. In 1897 Miss Salvesen, a Scottish lady, married an Austrian, one Lorang, in Paris. The parties went to live at Wiesbaden, in Germany, but the lady's property remained in Scotland. After the War it was claimed by the British Administrator of Austrian property on the ground that she had become an Austrian by marriage. Then a strange metamorphosis occurred. She discovered that for technical reasons her marriage had been invalid. Therefore in 1924 she obtained a nullity decree in Wiesbaden. That put the lid on Mr. Administrator. After a terrific argument, extending over three days, the House of Lords decided that, in the absence of fraud or collusion, the judgment of a competent Foreign Court determining status is binding on our Courts. The Wiesbaden Court was competent because the parties were domiciled there. I wonder whether Miss Salvesen and Herr von Lorang have nullified the nullity now that the Administrator has been defeated?

A CASE OF ADOPTION.

V. A touch of nature (coupled with an Act of Parliament) makes the whole world kin. This was forcibly demonstrated in a New Zealand case concerning the inalienable Maori lands of Mr. and Mrs. Arani, "two full-blooded Maoris," I am quoting Lord Phillimore. These worthy people had a passion for adopting children. First they adopted a Maori girl, upon whom they conferred the name of Hineiti Rirerire Arani; then under Adoption of Children Act, Matilda Lindsay, a European child, to whom they gave the name of Hurihuri Mathilda Arani; then a Maori boy, and still later, but not under the Act, a European boy. I wonder what sort of household it was! When Mr. Arani died he left his property, after the death of his wife, to his "four adopted children." Then the question arose whether a Maori could adopt a European child under the Act, and whether the adopted child could take a share in a Maori's inalienable lands. I am happy to think the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that Hurihuri Mathilda Arani was entitled to share with the two adopted Maori children. The European boy, having been only irregularly adopted, was ruled out.

VI. This story shows the intricacies of commerce. Millions of similar transactions take place every year. Calcutta is the scene of this particular one. Sassoons, a firm of merchants, contracted to ship to Knowles, also merchants, consignments of gunnies (coarse jute fibres, used for sack-making, etc). during July, August, and September, 1923, at a price in sterling (United Kingdom), payment to be made by bills of exchange at ninety days. The bills were to be drawn by Sassoons upon and accepted by Knowles. On acceptance Knowles were to receive the bills of lading, which would give them command of the gunnies. To secure themselves, Sassoons took two precautions: (a) they sold the bills to the International Bank with the object of fixing the rate of exchange at 1s. 4d. per rupee, and (b) they stipulated for a confirmed bank credit to be opened by Knowles to ensure payment of the bills. Knowles arranged the credit with the Eastern Bank, who advised Sassoons that they were ready to negotiate the bills on receipt of the shipping documents. The International, however, sent the bills and documents direct to Knowles, who thus got hold of the gunnies. The bills were dishonoured by Knowles. Thereupon the International sued Sassoons as the drawers of the bills. Sassoons replied that instead of sending the bills and documents direct to Knowles, the International should have sent them to the Eastern Bank, by whom the bills would have been paid, and that when they, Sassoons, sold the bills to the International it was never intended that they should remain liable as drawers. Sassoons lost their case. When they sold the bills to the International they should have endorsed them "without recourse" to the drawers, and they should have instructed the International to secure payment from the Eastern.

A scene from "Harem of Bukhara" which will be shown next week (special for Id Week) in the Globe Cinema.

SANI TARY INSPECTORS' EXAM. 1928.

Out of the 114 candidates who appeared for the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination, held on 1st May, 1928, the following 63 have passed the Examination, subject to the approval of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London:—

Mr. B.B. Adhikary, Mr. G. D. Aradhye, Mr. B. S. Balvalli, Mr. P. R. Baruya, Mr. Bhakshish Singh Wahyan Singh, Mr. N. V. Bhave, Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath Mr. N. S. Biwalker, Mr. Nagendra Nath Chakravarty, Mr. Profulla Chandra Chakravarty, Mr. K. H. Chauthai, Mr. Bepin Chandra Paul Chowdary, Mr. Jiban Krishna Chowdhary, Mr. S. C. Dastugar, Mr. Karuna Shanker. Dave, Mr. N. G. Dave, Mr. N. P. Deshpande, Mr. Shanker Raghunath Deshpande, Mr. D. P. Bhalokia, Dr. J. D. Dundas, Mr. Haripada Dutt Mr. Nabin Chandra Dutt. Mr. Satish Chandra Dutt, Mr. P. S. Eswaren, Mr. Md. Ghouse Mohiuddin, Mr. J. S. Godbole, Mr. V. D. Goggi, Mr. M. N. Gurjar, Mr. M. V. Hegde, Mr. P. R. Hundekar, Mr. Kailash Nath Joshi, Mr. D. R. Kachare, Mr. M. C. Kale, Dr. S. H. Kamat, Mr. R. J. Karandiker Mr. S. T. Kelkar, Dr. G. D. Khandekar, Mr. H. J. Khandekar, Mr. T. V. Krishna Rao, Mr. G. D. Kulkarni, Mr. Amar Singh Madan, Mr. V. K. Mahankal, Mr. Mohabat Sing Dangor Sing Mehta, Mr. Mohemadali Remtulla, Mr. R. K. Mujamdar, Mr. M. L. Narang, Mr. A. K. Patel, Mr. Chhotalal U. Patel, Mr. Kali Prasana Paul Mr. Sashdar Paul, Mr. Brbhuti Bhushan Sen, Mr. K. S. Sethi, Mr. Amar Nath Sharma, Mr. W. L. Shrouti, Mr. D. Sitaramaih, Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao, Mr. A. V. Subba Rao, Mr. Syed Sirajul Hasan Mr. R. R. Tavargiri, Mr. Hemandas Tharaumal, Mr. D. N. Trivedi, Mr. R. G. Vyas, Mr. D. E. Wasker.

"MY DREAM ABOUT MY BABY"

SIR JOHN SIMON'S MOTHER TELLS HER SON'S STORY

Mrs. Fanny Simon, mother of Sir John Simon tells the story of her son in the following article in "Tit Bits."

A really happy childhood is such a splendid foundation upon which to build one's life that it has always seemed to me one of the most precious things parents can give their children.

When my son and daughter were little I used to look back and remember the jolly times I had in my own home as a child. Then I realized how much those happy days meant to me later, and I resolved to give my own children as much happiness as it lay in my power to do.

But—and this, I think, is where so many parents make a mistake—you cannot give children happiness simply by loading them with material things. Toys, an elaborately favnished nursery, pretty clothes—none of these things make children any happier.

True happiness is a thing entirely of the spirit, and there must be a close, deep bond, born of sympathy and understanding between parent and child, before it can exist.

WHEN YEARS FLY SWIFTLY.

In order to form this close tie it is necessary for parents to devote a good deal of time to their children while they are small. It cannot possibly exist if they are left entirely in the hands of others, however good and conscientious they may be.

The father and mother must understand and be in daily touch with the child's little troubles, with its struggles, its failures, and its triumphs.

That means sacrifice. It cannot be done without self-denial, but the years of babyhood fly very swiftly. When once they are gone the opportunity to form that close tie is gone also, and mothers who have made the necessary sacrifices to be with their children find the gain well worth the cost.

I, personally, gave a great deal of time to my boy and girl. It may not be possible for every mother to give as much, but at least enough should be given to gain a real understanding of the child's character.

When my son was born I took entire charge of him, but when a daughter joined the family circle it was necessary for me to have some help.

The wife of a Congregational minister has many claims on her time outside her home, and it was impossible, therefore, for me to do everything for my two babies.

MY DREAM DID NOT COME TRUE.

I was still, however, the head one in the nursery. The nurse was only there to assist me. All the really important duties I falfilled myself.

Almost all the time I could spare away from other duties I spent in the nursery—not so much because I thought I ought to be there as because I so thoroughly enjoyed it.

And we did have jolly times together. To me, even now, the memory of those days is a very happy one—the games we played, the stories I used to tell or read to them, all the little activities that mean so much in a child's life.

But although we enjoyed ourselves so much, our home life was very simple. Our enjoyments were mostly those we made for ourselves and the pleasure we got from trying to make each other happy.

So that my son grew up to love the simple and beautiful things of life, and it is a great joy and pride to me that the taste he acquired for them then remains with him to this day.

As a child, I am afraid, John was by no means a "goody, goody" little boy. He got into a normal amount of mischief, had a thoroughly healthy love for games and outdoor play, and was in every way much like other boys.

He did, however, right from the beginning, show a keeness for learning, and he was very fond of reading.

He was born in Manchester, or, rather, in one of the suburbs within easy reach of the church. My husband, one of four brothers who were all distinguished Congregational preachers, had charge of the Manchester church, and we remained there until John was ten years old.

Up till that time I had taken entire charge of his education, giving him lessons in all the usual elementary subjects. This meant that I gave him still more of my time, and, I think, was another link which bound us together and helped to form that real friendship which has always existed between us.

That, to me, seems the ideal relationship between parents and children: that there should be a real friendship which will still remain after the child has outgrown the real period of parental control.

Throughout his childhood I always endeavoured to maintain that atmosphere of friendship in the home. The "I'm your parent; you do as I say, because I say it," attitude I consider one of the most harmful and futile that a parent can adopt.

Coercive methods are always bad, and physical coercion has nothing whatever to be said for it. It is far better for children to learn to do the right thing for its own sake than in order to avoid punishment.

When we left Manchester and went to live in Bath, John went to his first school—a small one, kept by an Irishwoman, where several friends of his own age also attended.

That was his first step outside the home circle, and was a sort of preliminary introduction to school life. He did not remain there long, however, for as soon as he was ready he passed on to the Bath Grammar School, where he remained until he was fourteen.

Then the really big change came. He won a scholarship at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and, of course, that meant leaving home. It was a terrible wrench to part with him, but, though he might have continued his education at Bath, we decided that in his own interest it was better he should go to Edinburgh. And I have never for one moment regretted our decision.

Our Public Schools are sometimes severely criticized, but I have only good to say of what Fettes did for my son. If I had had half-a-dozen boys I would have sent them all there with every confidence. Undoubtedly the Public School training is an excellent thing for any boy.

While he was still at Fettes, John had himself decidded upon the law as his profession. This was some slight disappointment to me. My own great dream when he was a little boy was that he would one day become a doctor, because it always seemed to me that healing the sick and suffering was such a high and noble calling. But though I cherished that dream I made no effort to influence his choice.

THE GREATER JOY.

Both his father and I realized that it was his life to do with as he wished, and we would have done our best to help him in whatever he had chosen.

Looking back now on his career, I see how much better his own choice was than mine would have been. Though I did not recognize it at the time, even as a child he had a distinctly legal mind. He thought clearly, and had that power of following a line of thought to a logical conclusion which is so essential in a barrister.

Although it would be incorrect to say that I foresaw his success in anything like the dimensions it has attained, I did have a feeling that he would do something worth while. But I cannot claim to have had any hand in the choosing of his path for him. Naturally, I am proud of his achievements; but I am far prouder, and it gives me far greater joy, to know that throughout it all he remains at heart the same as when, a little boy, I played with him in the nursery.

MARKETS BEYOND MARKETS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is rule that no outside hawker or handcartmen should be permitted to trade within a distance of 200 yards of the municipal markets, yet it is to be deeply regretted that in our town markets beyond markets are held morning and evening so that outside every markets there are so many squatters and so many handcartmen who do business at the cost of stallholders within the markets. They do actually pay for the stalls, they hold in return for which both the Municipality and Police authorities are required to give them proper and necessary protection. Though our Market Association have represented the case of this injustice so often in order that the grievance might be redressed, beyond acknowledgements and receipts of letters both of them have failed in their duty to the stallholders.

It is painful to think that the stallholders should pay for their stalls and the business they expected to secure, should be carried away by those who stand outside and pay nothing legally to any department.—Yours, etc.

S. NATESAN.

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